THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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AUGUST 1918

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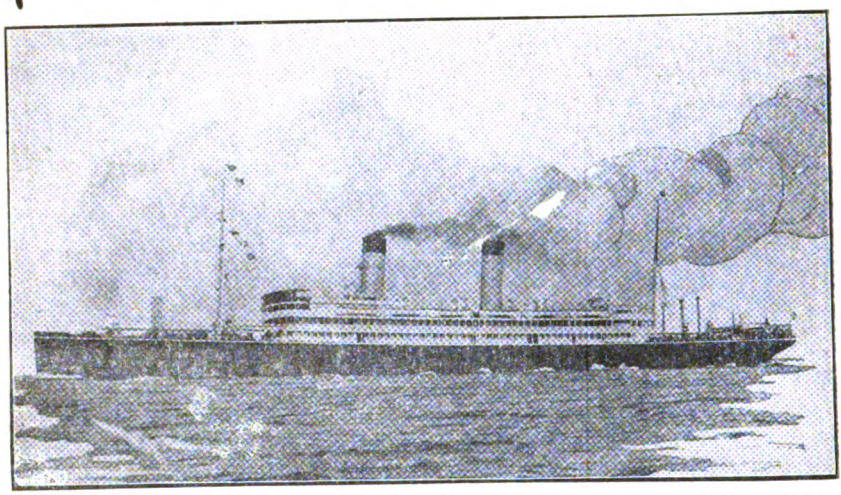

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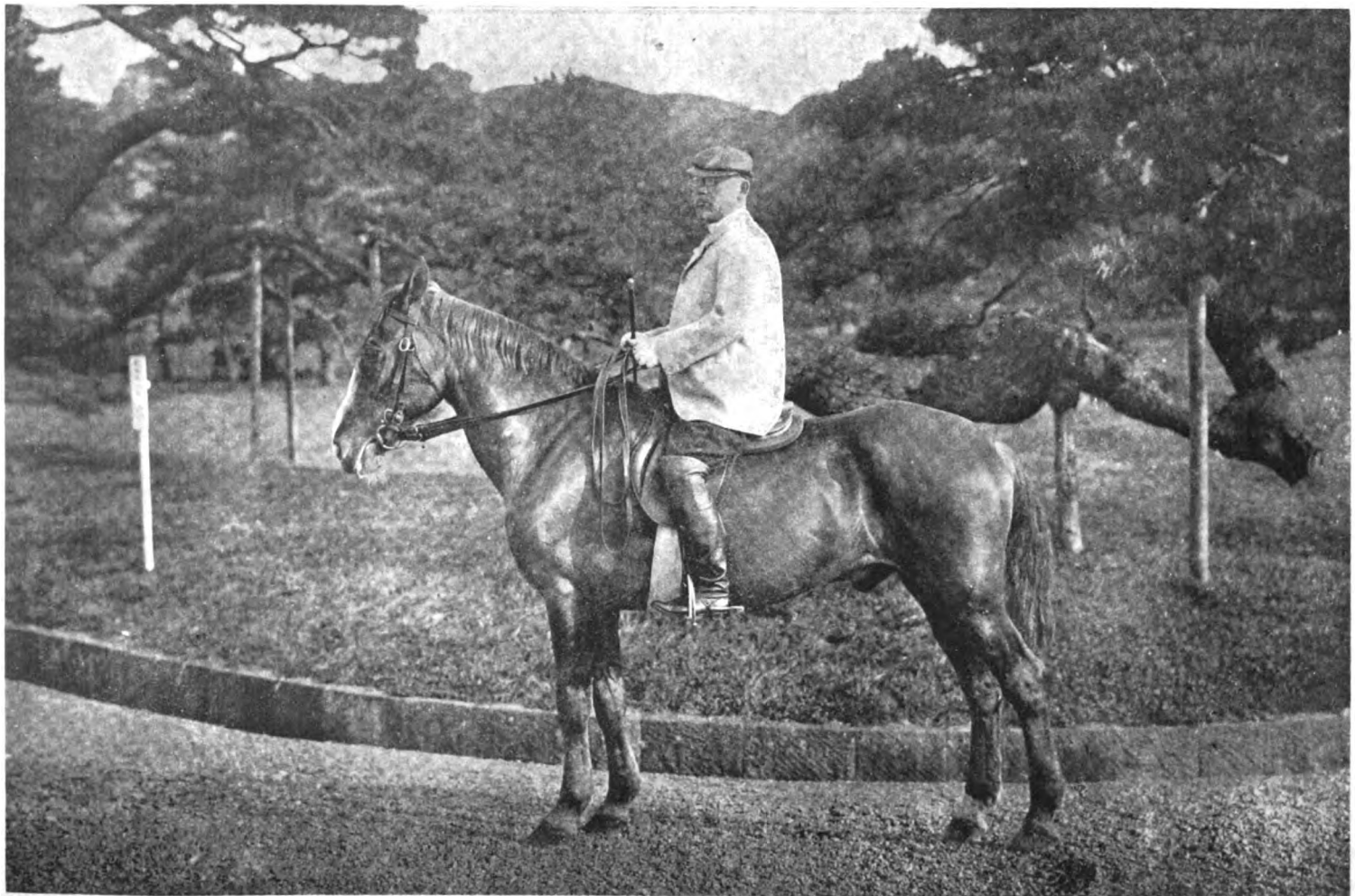

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BARON GOTO, TAKING A MORNING RIDE

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME NINE AUGUST, 1918 NUMBER, FOUR

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

By T. HAYAKAWA

IN the far north of Japan near the Kitagami river lies a little village named Mizusawa. It is on the site of a fief held in times of old by a samurai whose name was Rusu, a retainer of the great Daté family and coming down from the Kamakura age. Mizusawa is not of interest to-day save as a distributing place for the rice and raw silk produced along the banks of the Kitagami river; but it has produced some great men. In this place was born in 1804 Takano Choyei who led his countrymen in opening Japan to intercourse with foreigners, for which he was compelled to commit *seppuku* by the Shogun's government. Baron Saito, ex-minister of the Imperial Navy, was also born in Mizusawa; and last but not least, comes Baron Shimpei Goto, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, who in many ways well upholds the tradition of the Rusu family for grace of presence, dignity of manner and acuteness of intellect.

According to the *Bunmei Tozenshi*, Takano Choyei was a man of imposing presence, with fair skin and piercing black eyes, his beard descending to his breast; and Baron Goto reveals the same physical characteristics. Taller than the average of his countrymen, with delicately lined aquiline nose, on which there are usually *pince nez*, he strides along with electric step, a man of commaning mien, whom once to see is never to foregt. In his restless zeal after knowledge Baron Goto is also like his ancestors of the Rusu family. On account of taking sides against the opponents of the Shogun the Daté family suffered at the time of the Restoration, and their retainers with them; and this made it very difficult for young Goto to obtain the education he desired. Like Baron Saito he had to fight his way up from the position of an office boy to his present place as one of the foremost statesmen of his country.

As a lad young Goto served in the office of Yasuba Yasuka, a councillor on the staff of Masuda Hanko, Governor of the prefecture of Mizusawa. His master liked him so well that he foresaw in him future greatness and gave him his daughter to wife, the gracious lady who passed away a few weeks ago, lamented by a large circle of friends. The immediate ancestors of young Goto were physicians, and he wanted to follow in their footsteps. First he began the study of medicine in a school for that purpose at Sukagawa in Fukushima, and finally secured license to practice medicine. His father-in-law now became Governor of Aichi prefecture and he made the young doctor director of the prefectural hospital in recognition of his services already rendered in the profession. He was then no more than 22

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years of age. Even at this early age he began to reveal that skill in administration that has since been one of his most distinguishing characteristics in the many high positions he has filled in the Imperial Government.

In the early days of the Restoration feeling ran high between parties, and it was as much as a man's life was worth to oppose the plan or the hardy lodging the reins of office. Members of the opposition camp were apt to be regarded as traitors. When Count Itagaki was attacked by the assassin, Ahara Shinji, for his liberal opinions and stabbed in the breast with a dagger, the Governor of the prefecture could not afford to visit the wounded nobleman lest he should be thought to be disloyal to his party. The Governor even failed to send a physician; and the friends of Count Itagaki were justly indignant. But young Dr. Goto, of the neighbouring prefecture, was sent for to attend the wounded hero, and he immediately came, in spite of the warnings of his friends against it. The young physician then took the stand which he has ever since adhered to, that science and humanity are above national and political as well as partisan boundaries, and benevolence is the first duty of man. He was ready to act upon this principle even at the risk of losing his position. Under the care bestowed by Dr. Goto on the wounded man, Count Itagaki soon recovered. As the veteran statesman became convalescent Dr. Goto did not talk with him in the conducting manner usually adopted by physicians, but said: "There, you are a well man, and you should be proud to have suffered so bravely for liberalism."

Count Itagaki, then and ever since, has continued to express great admiration for the skill and character of Baron Goto. He is a man who always does things in the grand manner; he was a splendid physician and he is also splendid as a politician; and no doubt the grand manner will be his as a Minister of State. The chief officials of Aichi prefecture have always been proud to realize that it was an official physician of their district that did not hesitate to face the bitter partisan prejudice of the day and go to the rescue of the wounded count.

Not long after this the chief inspector of the Sanitary Bureau of the Imperial Government was visiting Aichi on a tour of investigation, when he heard of Dr. Goto and saw something of his work for medical science. He was not long in availing himself of the assistance of the young physician in the central bureau of the Government. Dr. Goto became an important official in the Sanitary Bureau of the Government, and was thus placed above medical men who were graduates of both home and foreign universities in medicine. This naturally led to some jealousy of him; but as he proved equal to all tasks imposed on him his fame increased over all feeling against him.

In recognition of his service Dr. Goto was sent for further study to Germany in 1890 where he made a through study of the sanitary system of that country, as well as took important courses at medical colleges in Berlin and Munich, obtaining the degree of doctor of medicine in three years. On his return to Japan he was appointed director-in-chief of the sanitary bureau.

When the war broke out with China the science of sanitation became a subject

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of still more pressing importance, and Surgeon-General Ishiguro recommended Dr. Goto to become chief director of quarantine at Hiroshima, the Imperial Army Headquarters. There he came in contact with the celebrated General Count Kodama who at once recognized the great talent of the young medical officer; and when General Count Kodama became Governor-General of Formosa he made Dr. Goto Chief of the Civil Administration of the island.

Baron Goto's career as director of the civil government of Formosa is too well known to need repetition here, the great success which he achieved there doing much for the subsequent progress of the colony. He soon brought about many needed reforms, and inaugurated the opium policy and the camphor monopoly system still followed by the Imperial Government. The radical improvements which appeared in the method of cultivating and manufacturing sugar and promoting industry generally in the island are due largely to the insight and energy of the director of the civil administration. Indeed the remaking of Formosa is due for the most part to Baron Goto. At this time he was raised to the rank of Baron in recognition of his eminent services to the empire.

After the war with Russia when the South Manchuria Railway came into prominence in Japan's administration of the new territory, Baron Goto was appointed president, as the position involved far-reaching administrative ability. He it was who laid the foundation of the present prosperity of the company and raised the railway to the position of a national undertaking. He chiefly became distinguished for the number of clever assistants and workers which he soon gathered around him, many of whom have since become prominent in various department of enterprise and administration.

When the time came for him to leave post for something more important still, Baron Goto was entrusted with the selection of the men to succeed him, and he made his selection without difficulty or error, chosing men remarkably young for the various posts of trust. Quick to decern budding ability he likes to take young men who have in them the makings of the kind of officials he wants, and then train them for their work. On giving up his post as head of the great railway in Manchuria he was appointed Minister of Communications in the second Katsura cabinet, 1908. At the same time he was director of the Imperial Railway Bureau. During his direction of the Bureau he inaugurated the important system of hydroerectric motive power which has since made such rapid progress in Japan, while telephone and telegraph lines were remarkably extended.

Baron Goto was from the first much concerned with the evils pertaining to political circles and set about trying to remedy them. He soon saw that it was practically impossible to do what he wanted unless he had some connection with a political party. To avoid the evils in existing political parties he thought it best to form a party of his own. This party, which he helped to form under the auspices of Prince Katsura, was known as the Doshikai. After Prince Katsura's death the name was changed to Kenseikai. But after Prince Katsura's death things were different, and Baron Goto withdrew from

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of still more pressing importance, and Surgeon-General Ishiguro recommended Dr. Goto to become chief director of quarantine at Hiroshima, the Imperial Army Headquarters. There he came in contact with the celebrated General Count Kodama who at once recognized the great talent of the young medical officer; and when General Count Kodama became Governor-General of Formosa he made Dr. Goto Chief of the Civil Administration of the Island.

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When the time came for him to leave post for something more important still, Baron Goto was entrusted with the selection of the man to succeed him, and he made his selection without difficulty or error, choosing upon remarkably young for the various posts of trust. Contrary to decorum and probability he likes to take young men who have in them the making of the kind of officials he wants, and then train them for their work. On giving up his post as head of the great railway in Manchuria he was appointed Minister of Communications in the second Okuma cabinet, 1898. At the same time he was director of the Imperial Railway Bureau. During his direction of the bureau he inaugurated the important system of hydroelectric motive power which has since made such rapid progress in Japan, while telephone and telegraph lines were remarkably extended.

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the party under its new name. Some regarded his abandonment of the party an act of treachery or disloyalty, but when his advice was repeatedly rejected he felt in honour bound to withdraw from it. In a way he was glad to be free again from membership in a political party; for he had found that all such parties were more concerned with party than with national interests; and this selfishness he regarded as inconsistent with Bushido and the spirit of loyalty to the State. As the civilization of Japan is different from that of western countries Baron Goto saw the evil of trying to impose the exact forms of western politics on those of Japan. He did not think that the best way to help Japan was to Anglicise or Americanize her politics.

One of the most prominent features of Baron Goto's administrative policy is its tendency to State Socialism, and the promotion of local self-government, as well as of industrial guilds. As Home Minister he has done much for the progress of various industries, and for riparian work.

Fault has been found with the present Government for appointing as Minister of Foreign Affairs a man who has had little or no diplomatic experience. But it must be remembered that in the past some of Japan's most eminent Ministers in this department were men without such experience. On the other hand some of the Foreign Ministers regarded ample as failures were men with foreign experience, such as Connt Nishi and Viscount Aoki; while Count Mutsu, whose statue now adorns the entrance to the Foreign Office, and Marquis Okuma, were without foreign experience but were quite successful as Foreign Ministers. Baron Goto has a more profound knowledge of men and affairs than most of his predecessors at the Foreign Office, and a common sense and tact equal to any of them. In the time of Count Mutsu and later under Marquis Komura it was the rule to bring no one from outside into the Foreign Office, although these two ministers themselves were outsiders. Baron Goto's presence there now shows the power of the exception that proves the rule. It is to be hoped that this will be a signal to open the door for the many able men who in the past have been prevented from thus serving their country.

As the great war goes on waging towards victory for the Allies, the presence of Baron Goto at the Tokyo Foreign Office will prove valuable to Japan's relations with her comrades in the vast international struggle. He may be depended on to stand our for principle above all contention and discord. At the same time the Allies must see to it that Japan suffers no injustice through inadvertence or neglect in international councils; for such a patriot as Baron Goto would be the first to resent any sign of injustice. There is perhaps no public man in Japan to-day who is more truly typical and representative of the Japanese mind than Baron Shimpei Goto, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT WITH ADMIRAL IJUIN IN IMPERIAL CARRIAGE PROCEEDING TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE TO PRESENT THE BATON OF A BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

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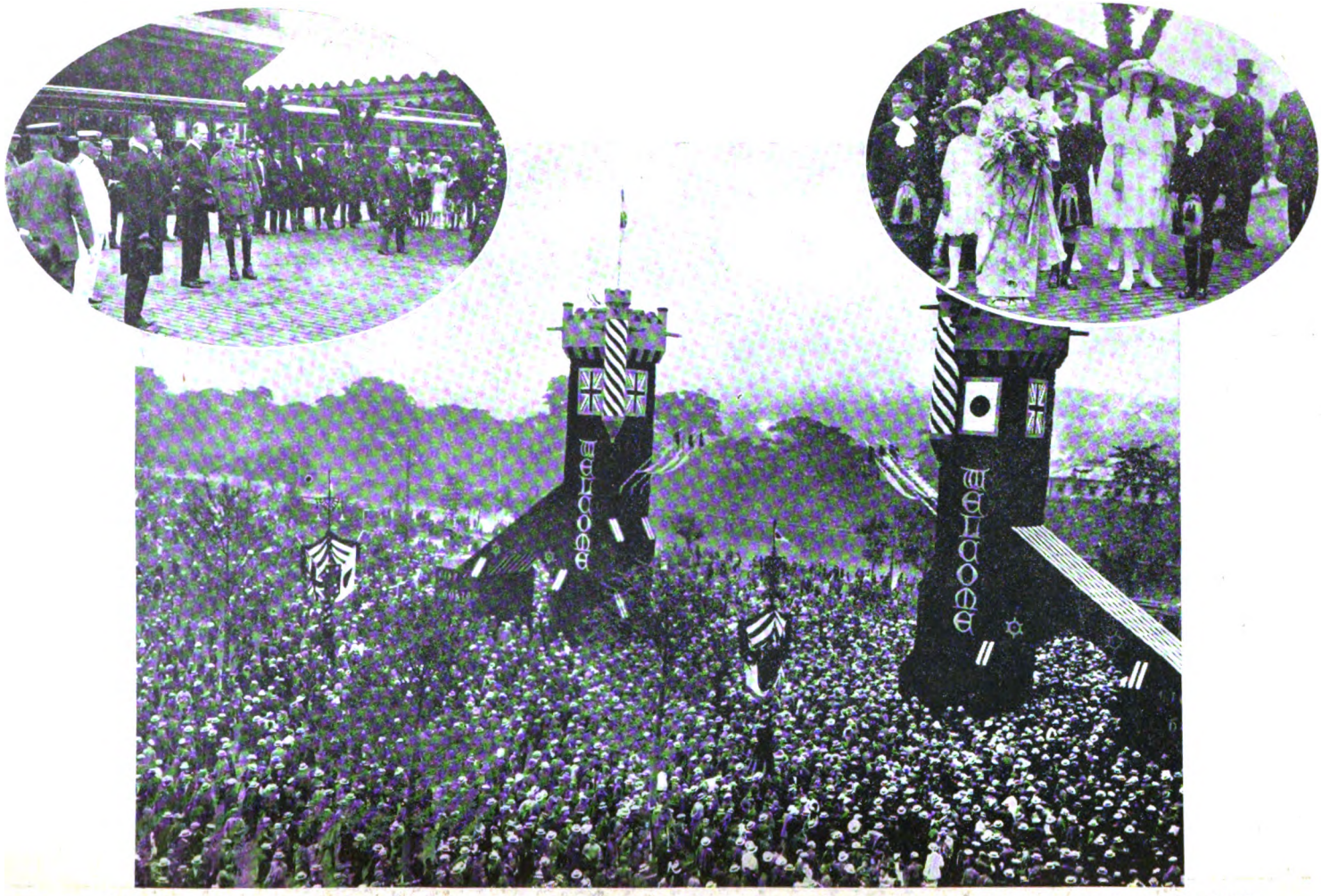

1. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT WELCOMED AT YOKOHAMA PIER BY THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND HIGH JAPANESE OFFICIALS 2. THE BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER OF MAYOR ANDO PRESENTS A BOUQUET TO THE ROYAL GUEST 3. THE CROWD WELCOMING PRINCE ARTHUR TO TOKYO

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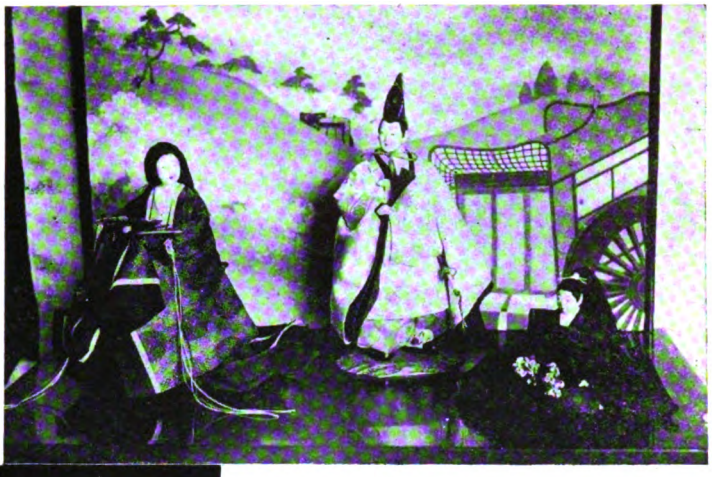

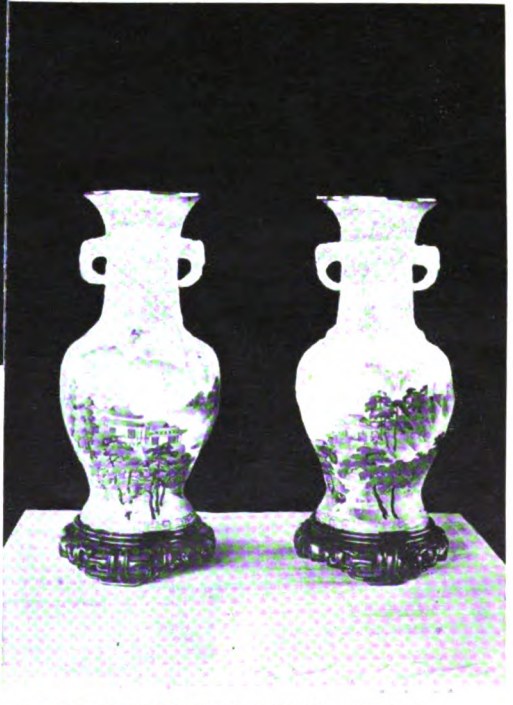

PRESENTS TO PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT FROM TOKYO, KYOTO AND NAGOYA, RESPECTIVELY, FROM TOP DOWN

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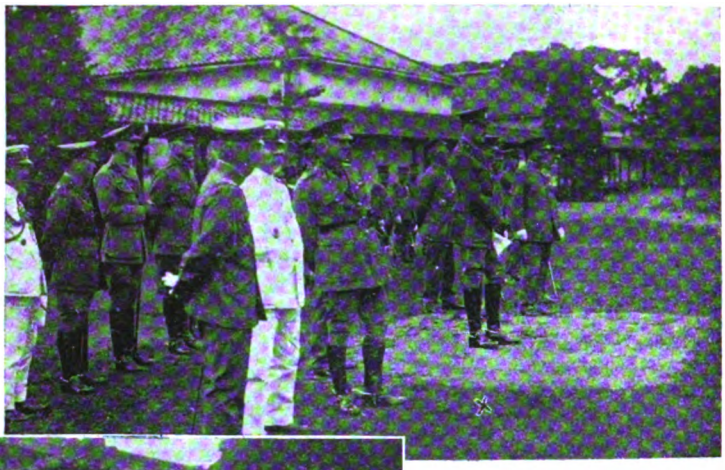

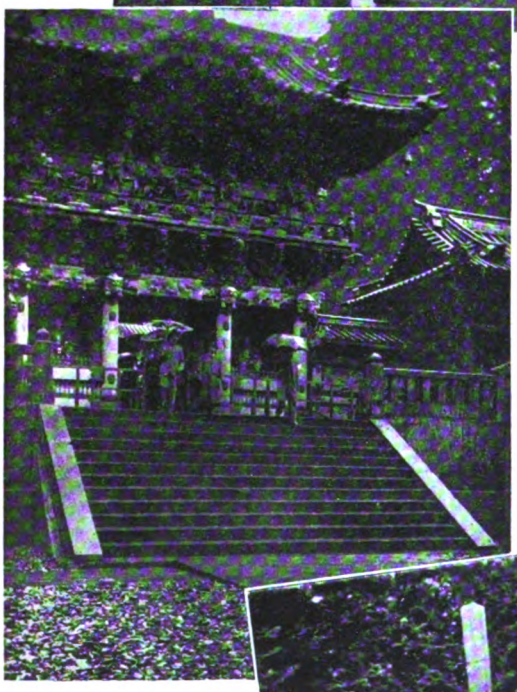

1. PRINCE ARTHUR WITNESSES MILITARY EXERCISES AT THE TOKYO CADETS' SCHOOL 2. PRINCE ARTHUR AT THE YOMEI GATE, NIKKO 3. THE PRINCE PAYS HIS RESPECTS AT THE TOMB OF GENERAL BARON NOGI, AN OLD FRIEND

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JAPAN'S ROYAL GUEST

By "STATESMAN"

THE recent visit of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught to Japan to present to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor the baton of a Field-Marshal of the British Army at the instance of His Britannic Majesty the King of England is the best answer that that can be given to those mischiefmakers who keeping constantly harping on the possibility of Japan concluding an alliance with Germany after the war. To raise such a question at all is really an insult to Japan as much as it would be if raised in reference to any of the other Allies. But it is well that such events as the visit of the British Prince to Japan should take place to show how false are the assumptions or insinuations that would reflect on the loyalty of Japan and how firm is Britain's faith in the character and good word of Nippon. There is no doubt that the visit of so high and so gracious a personality as Prince Arthur of Connaught must do much toward cementing the feelings of the two nations; and the fact that the distinguished visitor braved the dangers of the German submarine to carry out his mission made his visit all the more appreciated by Japan. There is no sane man but believes that the mutual friendship of Japan and Britain must stand for the peace of the world. They are the nuts on the head of the bolt that binds the world together. And with America as the wrench that keeps the nuts tightened, there can be no possibility of Germany getting either of the nuts off.

From the day that Prince Arthur landed in Japan until the hour of his departure he received the warm attention and regard of every Japanese citizen from the highest to the lowest, including the courtesy of the Imperial Court and all the great personages of the Empire. The great battle-cruisers Hiyei, Kongo and Kirishima under Vice-admiral Yamaya came to Yokohama to welcome the Prince and accompanied him to safe harbour. All the ships in the harbour were in full dress to join in the welcome. The

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JAPAN'S ROYAL GUEST

THE recent visit of H.I. Prince Higashi-fushimi, Arthur of England, to Japan to present to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor the baton of a Field Marshal of the British Army as the instance of His Britannic Majesty the King of England is the best answer that can be given to those misbelievers who keeping constantly harping on the possibility of Japan concluding an alliance with Germany after the war. To raise such a question at all is really an insult to Japan as much as it would be if raised in reference to any of the other Allies. But it is well that such occasions as the visit of the British Prince to Japan should be taken advantage of to show how the ties of friendship and mutual interests which bind the two nations are the strongest guarantees that could be given for the lasting character of the friendship existing between Japan and Britain. The visit of the Prince Arthur of Connaught must do much toward cementing the feelings of the two nations; and the personality as Prince Arthur of Connaught must do much toward cementing the feelings of the two nations; and the visit of so high and so popular a

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ceremony, pier where Prince Arthur's land was a scene of gay decorations and national emblems with high officials of city and nation to extend greetings, while some dozen citizens and foreigners lined the approaches to get a sight of the Royal guest and share his appearance. As the ship bearing the distinguished guest approached the wharf the warships fired a salute of 21 guns, and launches bearing high officials, Japanese and foreign, came alongside the ship.

As the Prince set foot he was seen to be in the khaki uniform of a British army officer; and as he stepped from the wooden gangway out for him, the band played the British National anthem. The Prince looked fresh and cheerful after his long and dangerous voyage, and took hands kindly with all the officials who came to welcome him. When he entered the temporary reception room on the pier the mayor of Yokohama read an address of greeting, to which the Prince appropriately replied. Then took place a very pretty event, when the beautiful daughter of the mayor, Miss Aya Ando, stepped forward and presented a bouquet to the Prince, after which six British boys and girls came forward as Boy Scouts. This sight was sufficient to send the crowd into enthusiastic cheering. Attended by Admiral Jinsai, Field Marshal Kawamura and the British Ambassador, Sir Conyngham Greene, the Prince now boarded the Imperial train and started for Tokyo amid a salute of fireworks and other demonstrations of welcome and good will.

Tokyo station was a scene of splendid decoration to receive the nation's guest. British and Japanese flags were crossed above every pillar with the word "Welcome" in large letters to catch the Prince's eye. Two select companies of infantry formed a guard of honour, led by Major Tamura; and just as the train was approaching the station his Majesty the Emperor issued from the Imperial waiting room and stood on the platform to receive the representative of England's King. The Emperor was attended by the Princes of the Blood and many of the highest State officials, including the Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. As the two distinguished personages met, a military salute was heard reverberating over the city, and the scene, though picturesque, was still and solemn. Entering an Imperial carriage the Prince was conducted by a guard of honour to the Kasumigaseki Palace. His Majesty himself went to the palace too, but with less after escorting the Royal guest safely in-

customs pier where Prince Arthur landed was a scene of gay decorations and national emblems with high officials of city and nation to extend greetings, while some 6,000 citizens and foreigners lined the approaches to get a sight of the Royal guest and cheer his appearance. As the ship bearing the distinguished guest approached the wharf the warships fired a salute of 21 guns, and launches bearing high officials, Japanese and foreign, came along side the ship.

As the Prince landed he was seen to be in the khaki uniform of a British army officer; and as he stepped from the vedette sent out for him, the band played the British National anthem. The Prince looked fresh and cheerful after his long and dangerous voyage, and shook hands kindly with all the officials who came to welcome him. When he entered the temporary reception room on the pier the mayor of Yokohama read an address of greeting, to which the Prince appropriately replied. Then took place a very pretty event, when the beautiful daughter of the mayor, Miss Aya Ando, stepped forward and presented a bouquet to the Prince, after which six British boys and girls came forward as her attendants. This sight was sufficient to send the crowd into enthusiastic cheering. Attended by Admiral Ijuin, Field-Marshal Kawamura and the British Ambassador, Sir Conyngham Greene, the Prince now boarded the Imperial train and started for Tokyo amid a salute of fireworks and other demonstrations of welcome and good will.

Tokyo station was a scene of splendid decoration to receive the nation's guest. British and Japanese flags were crossed along every pillar with the word "Welcome!" in large letters to catch the Prince's eye. Two select companies of infantry formed a guard of honour, led by Major Tamura; and just as the train was approaching the station his Majesty the Emperor issued from the Imperial waiting room and stood on the platform to receive the representative of England's King. The Emperor was attended by the Princes of the Blood and many of the highest State officials, including the Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. As the two distinguished personages met, a military salute was heard reverberating over the city, and the scene, though picturesque, was still and solemn. Entering an Imperial carriage the Prince was conducted by a guard of honour to the Kasumigaseki Palace. His Majesty himself went to the palace too but withdrew after seeing the Royal guest safely in.

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At the Palace the Prince at once received his attendants and officials of the British Embassy, who drank to his health. After lunch the Grand Master of Ceremonies from the Imperial Palace was specially sent by the Emperor to welcome the Prince and to confer Imperial decorations on the British officers accompanying him. To the surprise of his retinue the Prince expressed a desire to drive in the city during the afternoon and he was taken through some of the principal thoroughfares, visiting also big departments stores and here and there purchasing Japanese things he fancied.

On the second day of his sojourn in the capital Prince Arthur proceeded to the Imperial Palace in the morning and formally presented the Field-Marshal's baton to the Emperor. Dressed in the uniform of the Scots Greys Prince Arthur reached the Palace about 11 a.m. under a guard of honour. The scene of the presentation was something that can never be forgotten by those fortunate enough to witness it. Clad in the uniform of a Generalissimo and wearing all the Imperial decorations as well as that of the Garter, the Emperor at the appointed time entered the Throne room and ascended the Throne, accompanied by a brilliant retinue of Princes and high officials. As Prince Arthur approached, the band struck up the British national Anthem. The Prince took his position opposite to the Emperor, where he was seated. Rising at a given signal he read the letter from King George bearing a personal message to the Emperor. His Majesty received the message with a salute and delivered it to his Aide de Camp. The baton was then formally presented. Then the Prince returned to the Kasumigaseki Palace and sent a cable to the King informing his Majesty that the ceremony was over.

In the afternoon Prince Arthur received a call from his Majesty the Emperor, when there was conversation for some time. That evening the Emperor gave a grand banquet at the Imperial Palace in honour of the Prince, when he took the arm of the Empress, the Emperor taking Princess Kan-in in to dinner. After dinner the Emperor and Prince had further conversation.

After completing all the functions associated with his mission Prince Arthur gave himself up to seeing something of Japan. He gave a farewell banquet at the Kasumigaseki Palace and paid a last call on the Emperor and Empress. He went to the theatre and visited various places of interest in Tokyo. On return-

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At the Palace the Prince at once received his attendants and officials of the British Embassy, who came to his Imperial Palace was specially sent by the Emperor to welcome the Prince and to confer Imperial decorations on the British officers accompanying him. To the surprise of his retinue the Prince expressed a desire to drive in the city during the afternoon and he was taken through some of the principal thoroughfares, visiting also big departments stores and Imperial Museum, purchasing Japanese things for himself.

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In the afternoon Prince Arthur received a call from His Majesty the Emperor, when there was conversation for some time. That evening the Emperor gave a grand banquet at the Imperial Palace in honour of the Prince, when he took the seat of the Emperor's right. After dinner the Emperor and Prince had a long conversation.

After completing all the functions associated with his mission Prince Arthur signified his intention of paying a visit to Japan. He gave a farewell banquet at the Kasumigaseki Palace and paid a visit to the Empress and Imperial Princes. He went to the theatre and visited various places of interest in Tokyo. On return

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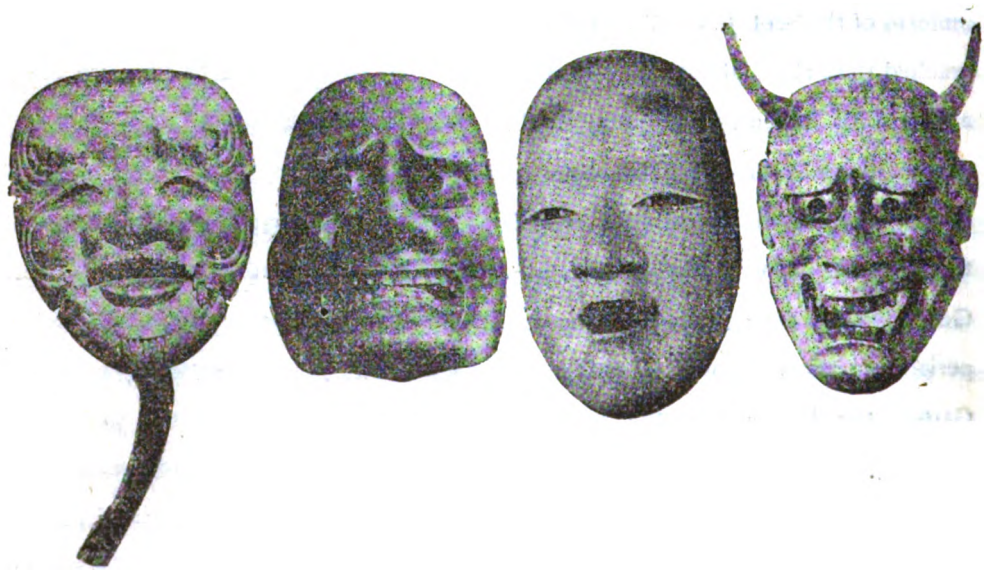
ing from Nikko Prince Arthur went to the south of Japan, taking in Nara and Kyoto where he seemed to enjoy himself very much. Before leaving the country he was presented by Tokyo with valuable swords made by ancient masters of the art.

What impressed the Japanese most of all was the simple, unaffected demeanour of the Prince, who was most affable with everybody he met and had none of the airs usually associated with royalty. He walked about the street when shopping in an off hand way, and served himself without waiting for others. When the visited Nikko the people were astonished to see him in civilian clothes, the first prince they had ever so seen. When a batch of school girls and boys once stood around a street corner to get a glimpse of him, instead of speeding by in his motorcar, the Prince at once noticed what they wanted, and stopped the car, got out and walked in front of them as though he were reviewing troops, to their eternal delight and gratitude. No school children in Japan had ever before been so honoured by a Prince. School girls and boys wrote essays on the Prince and the significance of his mission to Japan, and some of the best of these, printed in the daily papers, showed considerable knowledge and appreciation of the event.



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SOME EXHIBITS AT THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION AT UYENO, TOKYO

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HON. K. UCHIDA, VICE-MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

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DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES

By K. UCHIDA

(VICE-MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS)

AMONG the many industries that have experienced remarkable development in Japan of late none has seen more progress and expansion generally than the electrical industry, and now it occupies a position of commanding importance in the nation's economy. Twenty years ago Japan could not boast such industry to any extent. In 1887 the Tokyo Electric Light Company was organized, and from the new dynamo station in Nihonbashi the city was illuminated by electricity for the first time. This represented Japan first electrical enterprise. In the following year an electric-lighting company was established in Kobé, and in 1889 Osaka was lighted by electricity. Tokyo started with only 200 lamps, Kobé was using only 20 killowatts and Osaka no more than thirty kilowatts. Electric plants then appeared in rapid succession in Kyoto, Nagoya and Yokohama; yet at the end of 1888 the total power in use amounted to only 500 kilowatts, which increased to over 11,000 by the end of 1890.

Most of the electricity used in Japan at this time was generated by steam power. It was not until 1891 that plans of a practical nature were laid for utilizing the immense water resources of the country for electric purposes. The first hydro-electric plant was erected at Lake Biwa. After the war with Russia industrial enterprises of all kinds began to multiple rapidly, and electricity among them; and from that time the growth has been steady, until now electricity is used in almost every town of any size in the empire. More than 72 cities and 1200 towns are supplied with light and motive power from the electric plants of the country, while electric railways are to be seen in all the more important centers of traffic.

At present the total capital invested in electrical enterprises is something over 650,000,000 *yen*. Of this 1,380,000 kilowatts are devoted to lighting purposes, representing some 11,000,000 lamps; and 740,000 kilowatts are used in motive power. During the last 12 years the total of capital invested in electrical enterprise has increased 35 per cent for lighting power and 37 per cent for motive power. But the total increase experienced has been over 190 per cent, the largest being seen in capital devoted to hydro-electric plants. The hydro-electric power is twelve time what it was ten years ago, while the steam-generated power plants have increased four and one half times what they are to a decade ago.

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DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

By K. UEHARA

(Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.)

AMONG the many factors that have exercised a favourable development in Japan of late years none more promising and urgent is generally than the local industry, and now it occupies a position of commanding importance in the nation's economy. Twenty years ago Japan could not boast of much in any extent. In 1897 the Tokyo Electric Light Company was the only one from the new system was started in Nihonbashi the city was illuminated by electricity for the first time. This epoch-making Japan first electrical power. In the following year another electric company was established in Kyoto, and in 1898, and in 1899 Osaka was lighted by electricity. Tokyo was the first city to follow Kyoto, but was shortly succeeded by Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama, Hakodate, Sendai, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Shizuoka, Nagasaki, Wakayama, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Asahikawa, Otaru, Sapporo, Muroran, Tsuruga, Toyohashi, Takamatsu, Matsuyama, Tokushima, Kochi, Moji, Yawata, Tsuruoka, Akita, Aomori, Hirosaki, Morioka, Hachinohe, Wakamatsu, Fukushima, Mito, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Takasaki, Kofu, Nagano, Matsumoto, Ueda, Gifu, Ogaki, Nagoya, Tsu, Otsu, Fukui, Toyama, Takaoka, Kanazawa, Tsuruga, Obama, Wakasa, Maizuru, Fukuchiyama, Toyooka, Himeji, Wakayama, Tottori, Matsue, Hamada, Okayama, Kurashiki, Tsuyama, Fukuyama, Onomichi, Hiroshima, Iwakuni, Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki, Ube, Tokuyama, Hofu, Tokushima, Takamatsu, Matsuyama, Imabari, Kochi, Fukuoka, Kurume, Omuta, Yanagawa, Saga, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Kumamoto, Yatsushiro, Oita, Beppu, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Naha, Sapporo, Hakodate, Otaru, Asahikawa, Muroran, Kushiro, Obihiro, Nemuro, Abashiri, Wakkanai, Rumoi, Iwamizawa, Ashibetsu, Furano, Biei, Kamikawa, Tomakomai, Date, Mukawa, Hidaka, Shizunai, Urakawa, Erimo, Shiranuka, Kush

Of course the hydro-electric power plants are showing a much more rapid progress than the others.

The rapid expansion of electrical enterprise in Japan is due mostly to the rapid growth of enterprise generally in which electric power is chiefly used. The great development seen in chemical industries and the manufacture of electrical apparatus also has had a far-reaching effect on the progress of electrical supply. Electricity is now everywhere in Japan recognized as the most economic and convenient motive power for factories and machinery generally. The growth in utilization of electricity for factory purposes has been indeed phenomenal. In 1914 the electricity used for motive power in Japan amounted to about 300,000 horse power; in 1916 it had increased to 620,000 horse power; and the amount used for motive power was six times that utilized for lighting purposes. The enormous increase in the price of coal since the war has given further impetus to the utilization of electric motive power, as many factories are abandoning steam and gas engines. In chemical industries the utilization of this power was for the production of electrolytic copper, but it is now being utilized for the production of nitrogen, and in the iron industry and the soda industry also; which are all coming to occupy places of increasing importance in the industry of the country. The following table will indicate the industrial products due to electric power in 1916:—

	¥
Carborundum	1,750,168
Nitrogen and sulphuric acid...	467,800
Phosphorus	570,872
Chlorate of Potash...	2,250,145
Soda oxide etc.	325,170
Caustic soda	300,870
Electric smelting	40,173
Electrolytic copper...	9,322,340
Gold and silver	12,180,000
Iron and copper	2,781,202
Electric zinc	2,000,112
Sulphate of copper...	1,180,160
Iodine, etc	300,000
Caustic Chlorine	1,224
	¥117,772,721

The following figures will show the development as compared with the four preceding years:—

	¥
1912	42,250,000
1913	46,240,620
1914	40,160,132
1915	61,670,651
1916	117,772,721

The further progress of electrical enterprise in Japan is seen in the remarkable expansion of production in electrical apparatus, the output of which in 1916 was valued at more than 100,000,000 yen. The small electrical machines that were produced a few years ago now see added to them machines of every size and description; and imports of electrical machinery are fast giving way to exports of machinery made in Japan, the latter now having an annual value of some 12,000,000 yen.

Notwithstanding the rapid development witnessed in the growth of Japan's electrical industries during the last few years, such industry here is yet nothing to what it is in Europe and America. Taking the year 1913, the latest statistics available for Europe, we have England's 33,000,000 lamps against Japan's 6,148,000; while Germany had then 26,000,000 lamps. The United States 77,000,000. During the same year England generated 1,100,000 horse power for motive uses; Germany 2,190,000 horse power; America 4,130,000, while Japan generated only 100,000 horse power. The figures for 1913, however, are now no indication of the wonderful development that has since taken place in electrical enterprise.

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	¥
Carbonate of lime	1,782,158
Nitrogen and sulphuric acid...	4,773,468
Phosphorus	579,872
Chlorate of Potash...	5,720,145
Soda oxide etc.	325,170
Caustic soda	361,280
Bleaching powder	463,785
Electrolytic copper...	83,225,346
Gold and silver	12,183,020
Iron and copper	2,795,202
Electric zinc	5,229,242
Sulphate of copper...	363,309
Iodoform...	30,900
Soda Chlorine	4,224
	¥117,727,211

The following figures will show the development as compared with the four preceding years:—

	¥
1912	45,250,009
1913	45,258,022
1914	46,486,132
1915	56,279,651
1916	117,727,211

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The benefit of Japan's hydro-electric industry to the nation is seen when one considers her necessity of economization in coal, her resources in this respect being much less than those of other countries. The United States has 480 times as much coal as Japan; Canada 154 times as much; Germany 53 times, China 52 times, England 24 times, Austria-Hungary 7 times and France twice as much coal as Japan. This economy in coal consumption will become more marked in Japanese industry as times goes on, and the influence on expansion of electrical industry will be still more marked. Fortunately Japan is one of the richest countries in the world in ressurces of water power, so that the erection of hydro-electric plants is sure to increase. It will not be difficult for Japan to produce at least 5,600,000 horse power by electricity, which will compare very favourably with such countries as France, Norway and Sweden, where electric enterprise is highly developed.

If the necessary expansion in hydro-electric power is to be experienced in Japan there must be a good deal more diffusion of knowledge on the subject. This has been done very effectively of late by lectures and exhibitions, as well as by the reduction of charges for electric power and the simplification of its utilization. Most of the hydro-electric plants in Japan were erected primarily for the purpose of supplying lighting power, with motive power as a secondary object; and now since the latter is coming to be the more important industry, their water standards are insufficient, and the expenditure on enlargement will be considerable. In Sweden, for example the expenditure per kilowatt for constructing hydro-electric plants is from 100 to 200 *yen*, and not more than 165 or 230 at the very highest; while in Japan the lowest is 267 *yen* and the highest over 500 *yen*. Consequently the charges for electric power are higher in Japan than in Europe and America. In Sweden the charges per kilowatt are between 20 and 32 *yen*; in the United States about the same, but in Japan it is as high as 60 *yen*. This is due to the fact that although Japan is a very mountainous country with numerous streams, the waterfalls and other sources are meagre or irregular, depending of seasons and so on. Construction of plant is therefore more costly. Japan moreover has no great water supply for motive purposes from lakes, as they have in America and Canada; and in Japan landslides are a much more frequent maence to hydro-electric plants than in other countries. Not only so, but Japan is so densely populated that all the land up to the water sources is already occupied and the securing of water rights is an expensive and usually difficult matter, much water being necessary for irrigation purposes. The water supply of towns and cities is also affected by the demands of electric water plants. The rapid development of etectrical enterprise and industry in Japan has stimulated speculation in buying up water rights and resources to an extent that interferes with cheap construction of hydro-electric plants. It is hoped, however, that with the progress of electrical industry the cost of production will greatly decrease.

According to investigations carried out by the Government there are some 1536 sites available for hydro-electric plants in Japan, capable of producing 3,275,000 horse power. The authorities are still making investigations, and money for the purpose has been appropriated by the Imperial Diet, the special investigation of 600 sites being undertaken. Such investigation have to cover very carefully the water supply at every season, and in dry seasons and favourable seasons. It is expected that the result of these investigations will be a still more pronounced development in the expansion of hydro-electric enterprise.

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INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

BY K. YUMOTO

NOW that the world is still wrapped in the whirlpool of war after four years of struggle, Japan is greatly considering the outcome. She has done what lay within her power for the promotion of Allied interests, and she is naturally desirous that the peculiar situation during the war, *Much will*, of course, depend on the actual relations that obtain between the Allies and the enemy lands after the conclusion of peace. *What war gives* way to diplomatic activity *when* are we to expect? *Will* the situation then be more complicated than before? The Allies are now held together by the menace of a common danger. *Will* they be as closely allied after the danger is past? Can they hope to continue the present spirit of self-sacrifice and mutual compromise that prevails among them? Or will the rise of conflicting interest after the war tend to disturb these present happy relations? In all countries there is the consciousness of a keen competition that *will* be sure to rise after the war is over.

Thus while Japan is busy with the problem of how best to help forward the cause of her Allies, she is not neglecting to take into account the situation that may be expected to succeed the days of conflict and to try to make provision to meet the future. She must be prepared to face new situation and to deal with new conditions, if necessary. In what lowest that world considerations and geographical conditions will have something with the after war situation to some extent. According to all accounts Japanese statesmen are convinced that the position of their country after the war will be materially different than before it. Both by international relations will then be considered to change not to be favorable, simply by reason of this, yet one can not help that racial prejudice is always likely to creep into international politics, causing international and other grievances.

Japan must be always conscious of the fact that she is the only great country surrounded by unsettled governments in neighbouring regions and also has to concern herself, whether she will or no, with the peace of East Asia. Her situation is always a complex one and her task never easy. Japan does not, therefore, consider it out of place to keep a close eye on her friends and consider how her interests and ties may be made more mutual after the war. This is in her opinion the best to ensure lasting relations. From what has been said it will appear that Japan's view of posterior conditions is not altogether optimistic.

There seems to be but one strong side to overcome and overcome the difficulty; namely, the establishment of the principle of international justice, guaranteeing respect to every nationality. This principle is paramount for the individual

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INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

By K. YUMOTO

NOW that the world is still wrapped in the whirlpool of war after four years of struggle, Japan is gravely considering the outcome. She has done what lay with in her power for the promotion of Allied interests, and she is naturally deeply concerned with the possible situation after the war. Much will, of course, depend on the actual relations that obtain between the Allies and the enemy lands after the conclusion of peace. When war gives way to diplomatic activity what are we to expect? Will the situation then be more complicated than before? The Allies are now held together by the menace of a common danger. Will they be as closely allied after the danger is past? Can they hope to continue the present spirit of selfsacrifice and mutual compromise that prevails among them? Or will the rise of conflicting interest after the war tend to disturb these present happy relations? In all countries there is the consciousness of a keen competition that will be sure to rise after the war is over.

Thus while Japan is busy with the problem of how best to help forward the cause of her Allies, she is not neglecting to take into account the situation that may be expected to succeed the days of conflict and to try to make provision to meet the future. She must be prepared to face new situation and to deal with new conditions, if necessary. Japan knows that racial considerations and geographical conditions will have something with the after-war situation to some extent. According to all accounts Japanese statesmen are convinced that the position of their country after the war will be more difficult than before it. Probably international relations will then be considered too important to be influenced greatly by racial motives, yet one cannot forget that racial prejudice is always likely to creep into international policies, causing intrigue and estrangement.

Japan must be always conscious of the fact that she is the only great country surrounded by unsettled government in neighbouring regions and she has to concern herself, whether she will or no, with the peace of East Asia. Her situation is always a complex one and her task never easy. Japan does not, therefore, consider it out of place to keep a close eye on her friends and consider how her interests and this may be made more mutual after the war. This is in her opinion the best to ensure happy relations. From what has been said it will appear that Japan's view of post-bellum conditions is not altogether optimistic.

There seems to be but one strong, safe way to meet and overcome the difficulty; namely, the establishment of the principle of international justice, guaranteeing respect to every nationality. As personality is paramount for the individual, so

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nationality is for the race or nation. But just as the rights of the individual must be subservient to the good of the community, so the rights of nations must not conflict with the good of humanity. But rights of nationality must be placed on an equal footing in all countries. A nation should have the same respect for the rights of other nations that it has for its own. The difficulty in the past has been that while nations have been ready to uphold individual morality they have been indifferent to national morality. Personal morality cannot be violated under pretence of necessity, but international morality may be and often is so violated. Justice must, however, not be left at the mercy of brute force. The morality of nations must not be optional. It is to bring about universal respect for this principle of justice above brute force that the present war is being waged. War will never be a thing of the past until justice reigns supreme; for injustice will ever provoke war. The unjust inevitably sow strife.

The price the Allies have shown themselves willing to pay for justice is clear from their supreme sacrifices in this war. The prolongation of such bloody strife seems too terrible to contemplate; yet it is better that the war should go on than that injustice should triumph. The victory of the Allies is truly the only hope for the future of the world! In this war the people of Japan see plainly what unholy ambition leads to, and no doubt they will be careful to see that such an evil is never tolerated among themselves. The condition to which the rulers of Germany have brought their country through defiance of international justice should be a warning for all future generations.

The truly just man is not he who thinks only of his own rights, but he who considers the rights of his fellows as well. The same is true of nations. As the individual cannot ignore the social significance of his ideas neither can nations be indifferent to international bearing of their policy. Nations shold not be content with mere competion, but should consider the happiness of mankind generally. We believe that Japan will enter the international arena in this spirit; and if she does she need fear no enemy, for she will have none. If the nations of the world unite on the basis of justice, as I have already suggested, the enemy of any one member of league of nations will be the enemy of all. This should prove a comforting thought to a small nation like Japan. Indeed it should be a matter of thankfulness to any nation to feel that it is not left alone to be responsible for the behaviour of those who violate international justice, but that all its allies are united in the same cause. This means that victory is sure; no nation so allied can suffer defeat. Its permanency is assured so long as it behaves itself and adheres to the principle of international justice.

But the desired league of nations has not yet been formed; and when is the longed-for consumation to be expected? Among the leaders in advocacy of this league of international justice is America. The United States may well lead in this great effort, for she has never given way to territorial ambition and invated other states to enhance her national interests. She desires that other nations shall enjoy the independence she claims for her own people. Though Japan cannot regard the policy of America as always perfect especially in regard to oriental immigra-

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nationality is for the race or nation. But just as the rights of the individual must be subservient to the good of the community, so the rights of nations must not conflict with the good of humanity. But rights of nationality must be placed on an equal footing in all countries. A nation should have the same respect for the rights of other nations that it has for its own. The difficulty in the past has been that while nations have been ready to uphold individual morality they have been indifferent to national morality. Personal morality cannot be violated under pretense of necessity, but international morality may be and often is so violated. Justice must, however, not be left at the mercy of brute force. The morality of nations must be optional. It is to bring about universal respect for this principle of justice above brute force that the present war is being waged. War will never be a thing of the past until justice reigns supreme; for injustice will ever provoke war. The unjust inevitably sow strife.

The price the Allies have shown themselves willing to pay for justice is clear from their supreme sacrifices in this war. The prolongation of such bloody strife seems too terrible to contemplate; yet it is better that the war should go on than that injustice should triumph. The victory of the Allies is truly the only hope for the future of the world! In this war the people of Japan see plainly what unholy ambition leads to, and no doubt they will be careful to see that such an evil is never tolerated among themselves. The conviction to which the rulers of Germany have brought their country through defiance of international justice should be a warning for all future generations.

The truly just man is not he who thinks only of his own rights, but he who considers the rights of his fellows as well. The same is true of a nation. As the individual cannot ignore the social significance of his ideas; neither can nations be indifferent to international bearing of their policy. Nations should not be content with mere competition, but should concern themselves with the deepness of mankind generally. We believe that Japan will enter the international arena in this spirit; and if she does she need fear no enemy, for she will have none. If the nations of the world unite on the basis of justice, as I have already suggested, the enemy of any one member of league of nations will be the enemy of all. This should prove a comforting thought to a small nation like Japan. Indeed it should be a matter of thankfulness to any nation to feel that it is not left alone to be responsible for the behaviour of those who violate international justice, but that all its allies are united in the same cause. This means that victory is sure; no nation so allied can suffer defeat. Its permanency is assured so long as it behaves itself and adheres to the principle of international justice.

But the desired league of nations has not yet been formed; and when is the longed for consummation to be expected? Among the leaders in advocacy of this league of international justice is America. The United States may well lead in this great effort, for she has never given way to territorial ambition and invaded other states to enlarge her national interests. She does not ask that other nations shall copy the independence she claims for her own people. Thus Japan cannot regard the policy of America as always perfect especially in regard to oriental immigra-

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tion, yet we are ready to give her a clean bill so far as territorial aggrandisement goes. In this respect America truly deserves the admiration of Japan. It is Japan's credit or wrong of American policy that prevents her despatch of troops to Siberia. She will never do so until convinced of the justice of the undertaking. If America is not so convinced, Japan in duty thinks will it to be equally dolphed of the wisdom of the proposal. If Japan does go into that country she will certainly execute the territory after the war, just as America would. In any case a territory under dispute among the Allies would have to be placed under international control.

As a result of the present war there threat as to be a considerable redistribution of the map of the world; and this process of transforming territory may create ambitions inimical to the growth of that international justice that we have been advocating and hoping to see consummated after the war. In this process of apportioning territory after the war Japan should see to it that she approves no unjust adjustment of territory. She must approve no policy that is unjust to nationality. In thus striving to protect the interests of other nations she is prospecting those of her own country. Japan's best policy is to have no territorial ambitions of her own, but devote her chief attention to domestic economic and industrial development. In doing so she will be pursuing her safest and wisest course. This peaceful exploitation of the world's resources cannot meet serious opposition, such as monopolistic ambitions excite. It is a policy, too, that is thoroughly in accord with international justice. A nation committed to this policy can afford to have opinions, and to have no fear of their being gainsaid!

The best policy for a nation, however, cannot be wholly negative. Japan must not be content merely to say that she will not be unjust: she to it that she is just, and thus win honest sympathy of her Allies and friends. So long as she is content to leave open sores in her moral and economic systems, people will suspect her of insincerity. They will regard her profession as altogether negative, and a mere theory. She must be faithful to truth; and the best proof of this do true things. Let Japanese manufactures be truly made, and her statements about them be statements of truth. Let her profession of friendship for other races be as true in deed as in word, and as fully exemplified by the stranger within her gates as the stranger without. Let Japan show the world how much she is willing to sacrifice for the sake of justice. It is a nation's regard for justice and truth that proves what that nation is made of!

Japan must see to it that she never gives way to the old and savage notion that force and its resultant wealth and honour are paramount to justice. There can be no honour without justice, without which force and wealth are but the symbols of the thug and his aggressions. It is better to be poor and just than to be rich and detested as a taker of spoils. A nation that is ready to be just and to apply justice to both individual and social life, to both national and international affairs, will be a great nation, no matter what its wealth or numbers. If justice be the watchword of Japan now and henceforth she need have no fear of enemies. She will require no other policy for her defence. And if the world forms itself into a league of nations for the enforcement of international justice Japan will be not least among her friends standing for noble power justly used, increasingly wealthily gained, and a spirit of honour second to none!

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JAPAN AND ROMAJI

By S. HATTA

THE question of whether Japan shall adopt the European method of writing and printing instead of the Chinese method now long in use is a matter of increasing importance. Japan also uses in writing a style of language different from that used in ordinary conversation. I am one of those who advocate that Japan should make her written language the same as the spoken language and that she should use Roman letters and script in her writing and printing. It seems to me that the progress of Europe and America is due in great measure to the use of a common alphabet; and I was still more convinced of this during my recent visit to that part of the world. The Russians and the Germans are the only Europeans that still stick out for alphabets differing from the other nations of the West; and the result does not seem to commend itself to any thinking person.

As to language generally, it may be said that in Europe and America there is little difference between the style of language used in speaking and that employed in composition and literature; nor is there very much difference between the language used by the different classes in society or between the language of men and women. There are some important differences, of course, but nothing to what they are in this country.

Japan's greatest handicap is in the matter of written characters. While the western child has to learn only 26 letters in order to write all the sounds of his language and read any of its books, the Japanese child has to memorize several thousand characters, or ideographs, which is an enormous tax on memory for the first ten or fifteen years of school life. This is one reason why the western child of the same age is much more advanced in general knowledge than the Japanese child. While the European and American school boy is acquiring knowledge the Japanese boy is busy acquiring a stock of ideographs sufficient to let him into the secrets of books containing the knowledge he desires. I was deeply impressed not only with the number and quality of the text books used in American schools but with the number of supplementary books read by the pupils. Thus at an early age the American schoolboy has open to him much greater sources of knowledge than is available for the Japanese boy of the same age.

One of the most noteworthy features of occidental education is the extent of the pupils undergoing secondary education; and the knowledge of such pupils is remarkably high. The onus of Japanese education is too much on the past; our educationists have too little regard for the present and less idea of the future. Ours cannot be considered a proper system of education for a progressive nation. The children of Europe

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and America are brought up to be in touch with live subjects and to be familiar with practical affairs; while Japan keeps herself isolated from these advantages of the West by confining the minds of her rising generation within the iron clad limits of the Chinese ideography. Thus our virgin strength is spent on memorizing the pictures of ideas instead of the ideas themselves, until we are machines rather than living, intelligent agents.

It is scarcely necessary to enter into an argument as to the advantage of Roman letters over Chinese ideography, and the greater utility of the western alphabet as compared with the Japanese syllabary known as *Kana*. This utility is seen not only in the diffusion of knowledge and civilization at an earlier age than in Japan but in the great convenience enjoyed in the despatch of telegrams, the *Kana* being much more quick and accurate than our system, to say nothing of being able to use a typewriter in writing. In newspaper work and the general process of diffusing knowledge the adoption of *Kana* would be a great advantage. Our press could then use the linotype machine, and our news agencies could send messages by telegraph as the western people do. No wonder that our adhering still to the present obsolete system of writing seems to western nations simply absurd, and enough to keep us in isolation as a people.

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knowledge of Chinese may be necessary for the children in order to acquire national morality, but for this purpose the same information could be given through Japanese means. These Chinese lessons are an insufferable burden on the minds of our Middle School students.

"The advocates of national adoption of *Kana* writing have long been engaged in familiarizing the public mind with the advantage that would thus accrue to the nation by following the example of western nations in this way; but the officials are slow to take the lead, lest the nation be led away from its old landmarks and have no way of shedding its morality from the attacks of alien minds. Most of our great scholars and philologists desire the adoption of western style of writing in Japan, and the press is full of articles in support of such a course. The only opposition to it is based on national prestige, as already suggested. Language is regulated by our old-fashioned officials as a sacred deposit entrusted to the nation; and they think it that any serious or radical change in regard to it would be tampering with the moral and social foundation of the nation." And this in face of the conditions prevailing in Korea and China due largely to eccentricity of writing and education. In this way the intellectual progress of Japan is suffering an enormous hindrance.

"The coordination and unification of the written and spoken languages in Japan has been advocated by scholars and public men for a long time; and in some measure an approach has been made to it, as most people now use the same language when they write a letter as when they are speaking face to face, with the exception of official letters and correspondence. Formerly on official letter

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Even before my visit to Europe I was convinced of the inutility of taking up the minds and time of our children with learning Chinese classics; but since my return home I am doubly convinced of the unwisdom of this course. What does a child undergoing secondary education want with Chinese composition! A knowledge of Chinese may be necessary for the children in order to acquire national morality, but for this purpose the same information could be given through Japanese means. These Chinese lessons are an insufferable burden on the minds of our Middle School students.

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could not be written with any instrument save the native writing brush and india-ink; but now they may be written with European pen and ink. In fact they must be if they are to be copied. As for myself I always use the spoken language in correspondence as far as possible, and did so even when writing my reports for the educational authorities. I believe that when Japan comes to adopt the use of Roman letters it will be a great day for the nation and mark a new era in the development of our civilization and our increase of friendship and understanding with western nations.

The question also has an important bearing on compulsory education. At present the years for compulsory education in Japan are six, while in Germany, France and the United States they are eight. To think that Japan, with the unsuperable handicap of her ideographs, expects to get as much out of six years of compulsory education as western nations do in eight with the advantage of their superior system of writing, is simply astonishing! Our statesmen affirm that extension of the years for compulsory education is prevented by financial reasons; but if *Romaji* were adopted the present need for extension would not be so pressing. If the change were once decided upon it could be as expeditiously carried out as the decision to establish two new army divisions, and at much less expense. No one has any doubt as to which would ultimately benefit the nation more.

In Japan the legal age for marriage is 15 for the woman and 17 for the man, which hinders education; but if the years for compulsory education were extended what a difference it would make in the intellectual as well as moral acquirements of the rising generation! It would indeed be well if our term for compulsory education could be lengthened to nine years instead of six; and then two years of the term could be devoted to industrial education so as to prepare the pupil for earning a livelihood.

Complaint is made that in Japan there is a large number of school graduates without occupation, and that over-education lifts the population above the common tasks devolving on it; and on account of this state, officials argue that facilities for higher education need not be enlarged. With this idea I do not at all agree. Facilities for higher education cannot be too abundantly multiplied; for the more educated persons a nation has the more prosperous it will be in every way. If an educated man cannot find work there is surely something the matter with him; and for this the nation is not responsible, unless indeed it has wrongly educated him. There is no doubt that the idle educated man of the middle classes in Japan is a much more difficult individual to deal with than the idle educated man of the upper or lower classes. The upper classes always have something open to them, and the lower classes are so eager to work that they soon find openings; but the middle class man of fantastic or ridiculous notions finds it very difficult to place himself according to his own notion of his desserts. One of the most hopeful signs in Japanese society is the increasing willingness of the upper classes to enter upon active and useful careers; but that the whole nation may be filled with a proper spirit of industry and achievement is too much to expect without the reforms I have suggested in our present educational system.

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FALL OF THE HOUSE OF TAKEDA

BY S. KIKUCHI

THE House of Takeda belonged to the celebrated Genji family and was one of the most powerful clans in the province of Kai. Takeda Shingen, one of the leaders of the family, was one of the most noted tacticians and warriors in old Japan, and he and his followers were a terror to surrounding clans. Uyesugi Kenshin being his only possible rival. But in 1573 Shingen died and was succeeded by his son Katsuyori. For some time it was possible to keep the death of the great warrior secret, for it might seriously affect the martial spirit of the country; but the fact in time to be known, and not a few of the clans that had been subjugated by the Takeda family began to show an attitude of independence. The new head of the family, Katsuyori was greatly annoyed at this disloyalty to his renowned father, and led his veteran army against them, including even Tokugawa Ieyasu, the first and greatest of the shoguns.

In 1574 Katsuyori attacked with great vigor the castle of Iwyan at Mino in Mikawa with a force of 25,000 men; and then laid siege to the castle of Takatenjin. As soon as Ieyasu heard of this he requested the assistance of Oda Nobunaga in suppressing the uprising. But before the arrival of the reinforcements Katsuyori had foiled the master of the garrison into surrender, and had returned in triumph to his province at Kofu, making a great feast for his generals in honour of the victory.

At this period of his career the new head of the House of Takeda was exposed to great danger from his friends. His generals were divided into two camps, the one averse to the other. Such generals as Yamagata Masakage, Obata Sadamasa, Baba Nobufusa and Kosaka Masanobu were sadly man who had served well both under his father and himself; but Sagarsaka Chikan, Atobe Katsusuke and some other were rather a worthless sort, never employed in any important position by the deceased warrior. Yet Katsuyori, the young lord, made the mistake of trusting these because they set themselves to win his favour by abnormal flattery.

Knowing this, it happened during the feast in honour of the victory at the castle, that Kosaka Masanobu, one of the veterans of the Takeda cause, handed a

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In 1574 Katsuyori attacked with great vigor the castle of Ieyasu at Mino in Mikawa with a force of 28,000 men; and then laid siege to the castle of Takatenjin. As soon as Ieyasu heard of this he requested the assistance of Oda Nobunaga in suppressing the uprising. But before the arrival of the reinforcements Katsuyori had bribed the master of the garrison into surrender, and had returned in triumph to his province at Kofu, making a great feast for his generals in honour of the victory.

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cup of saké to Nagasaka, saying it was a parting cup, as the Takeda family was on the decline. At this remark Nagasaka scolded the warrior, and said such remarks were out of place and might be taken as bad omens in the presence of their lord. But Kosaka cooly replied that the late head of the House of Takeda taught them to be cautious and conservative, and left them such advice on his deathbed, but that the present head of the House of Takeda was ignoring this wise advice and was attacking his neighbours in reliance on the strength of his powerful army, and boasting of the prowess of his sword. To attack such an enemy as he was then attacking was an omen of the fall of the House of Takeda more ominous than any remark that could be made. Another general named Naito Nasatoyo acquiesced in what was said.

On hearing such remarks Katsuyori was anything but pleased. Ignoring his bad humour, Naito went on to advise his lord to save the day by giving the eastern portion of Mino to Oda Nobunaga, and returning a part of Mikawa province to Ieyasu, and so make peace with these offended daimyo. If he wanted to attack any one he might try the Hojo family of Sagami province who were reputed to be weak, while their territory was full of good agricultural land which would produce not only good food but also good soldiers. Such a course would be more likely to enchance the interests of the Takeda family.

The proposal, however, was opposed by Nagasaka Chokan, who suggested that it was more advisable to proceed in the direction of Kyoto as soon as possible. The view of the worthless Nagasaka was adopted and the veterans of the Takeda House were disgusted with their young master, whose victories were wholly due to the valor of the men whose advice he now refused to take. Filled with conceit of his own importance the head of the House of Takeda seemed altogether unconscious of what he owed to his veterans.

In 1575 Katsuyori again decided to invade the province of Mikawa, in spite of the attempts of his veterans generals to dissuade him from it. Incited to the foolish expedition by his flatterers, Nagasaka and Atobe, he seemed blind to the real circumstances and did not realize how much exhausted his resources had already been on account of overmuch war. This time he beseiged Nagashino castle with 20,000 troops; and Oda Nobunaga, in response to a request from Ieyasu, send an army in relief of the garrison, in all more than 70,000 men. The forces of Takeda were defeated after a fierce battle and the ablest generals, Yamagata, Obata and Baba were slain. It may be that Katsuyori was not sorry to see those whose advice was against the expedition, thus put an end to; but it was the beginning of the end of the House of Takeda.

Katsuyori managed to extricate himself from a difficult position, and now

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cup of sake to Nagasada, saying it was a parting cup, as the Takeda family was on the decline. At this remark Nagasada scolded the warrior, and said unbecoming words out of place and might be taken as bad omens in the presence of their lord. But Kosaka coolly replied that the future head of the House of Takeda ought to be cautious and considerate, and let them such advice on his behalf, but that the present head of the House of Takeda was ignoring this wise advice and was attacking his neighbours in reliance on the strength of his powerful army, and boasting of the prowess of his sword. To attack such an enemy as he was then attacking was an omen of the fall of the House of Takeda more ominous than any remark that could be made. Another general named Naito Masatoyo acquiesced in what was said.

On hearing such remarks Katsuyori was angering but pleased. Ignoring his bad humour, Naito went on to advise his lord to save the day by giving the eastern portion of Mino to Oda Nobunaga, and returning a part of Mikawa province to Ieyasu, and so make peace with these offended daimyo. If he waited to attack any one he might try the Hojo family of Sagami province who were related to Lord Uesugi, while their country was full of good agricultural land which would produce not only good food but also good soldiers. Such a course would be more likely to enhance the interests of the Takeda family.

The proposal, however, was opposed by Nagasada (Obolan), who suggested that it was more advisable to proceed in the direction of Kyoto as soon as possible. The view of the worthless Nagasada was adopted and the veterans of the Takeda House were delighted with their young master, whose victories were wholly due to the valor of the men whose advice he now refused to take. Filled with conceit of his own importance the head of the House of Takeda seemed altogether unconscious of what he owed to his veterans.

In 1575 Katsuyori again decided to invade the province of Mikawa, in spite of the examples of his veterans pointing to their ruin if he persisted in it. Incited to the foolish expedition by his flatterers, Nagasada and Anobe, he seemed blind to the real circumstances and did not realize how much exhausted his resources had already been on account of overmuch war. This time he besieged Nagashino castle with 25,000 troops; and Oda Nobunaga, in response to a request from Ieyasu, sent an army in relief of the garrison, in all more than 70,000 men. The forces of Takeda were defeated after a fierce battle and the oldest generals, Yamagata, Obata and Baba were slain. It may be that Katsuyori was not sorry to see those whose advice was against the expedition thus put an end to; but it was the beginning of the end of the House of Takeda.

Katsuyori managed to retreat himself to a different province and was

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joined forces with the House of Ieyasu, marrying one that family's wife being the younger sister of Ieyasu. In 1592 Hideyoshi sent an army of 200,000 men to attack Korea, and Katayama's eldest son was with the army of 20,000. He was among the first to be attacked on both sides, Buffeted Newly and Nagasaki, through which he had long traded peaceably, which greatly annoyed Hideyoshi, who served command with "Katayama". The latter was also an example of these disloyalty to the spirit of Bushido.

The head of the House of Hideyoshi managed to go on and on, long after even, for some time still. In 1599 he attacked Nagasaki castle and took it together with [illegible] in the province of Iyo [illegible] the young warrior took a leading and distinguished part in the fighting and won by [illegible] and victory often he was ever ready to step at nothing. This he was spending his force for the more love of war, with no useful result. It resulted to overrun the province of Ashikaga and Tokugawa but was prevented by Ieyasu. He finally built for himself a [illegible] and gathered around [illegible] number of retainers.

It was only was that Katayama's ideas of war were as far apart as the poles from those of his father, the renowned Takeda Shingen; for Shingen believed that the real cause of the warrior were his people, and that [illegible] and loyal people [illegible] castle [illegible] Takeda Shingen [illegible] all through his famous career in a marked [illegible] and never [illegible] for his [illegible] The note is real of a [illegible] dicate [illegible] all and his [illegible]

In 1582 one of Katayama's officers, [illegible] at his master's [illegible] more than his share of military duty, [illegible] to Oda Nobunaga, and Ieyasu and [illegible] Katayama, to attend the ordering [illegible] Kiso. Oda went to the assistance of Kiso with [illegible] fully determined to make an end of the Takeda family. His men were joined by [illegible] under [illegible] and [illegible] more under Ieyasu; and Tokio by men sent [illegible] Takeda forces were surrounded by this enormous army, but they fought desperately until only a few and men were left, most of the generals having fallen. Some of his officers also deserved him. Katayama's wife was a daughter of Tokio who was now fighting in his defenses. He sent a message to her to hasten [illegible] her family and save herself. But she said that she [illegible] with his wife for seven years and refused to leave him.

Takeda had into the mountains with only 300 men following him. Soon surrounded by his enemies he committed hara-kiri, [illegible] by of his relatives and retainers following his example, including his faithful wife. Thus after wielding great power in the province of Kai no more than 300 years the family of Takeda perished. In March, 1575, the head of the house being only 27 years of age. When the head of Katayori was brought to Oda Nobunaga he cursed it; but Ieyasu in pity buried it [illegible] and so [illegible] ing [illegible] of Takeda [illegible] of the Takeda family ended the forces of Ieyasu. The deed also [illegible] the dual [illegible] Nobunaga and Ieyasu in matters of fact and [illegible]

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joined forces with the House of Hojo, marrying into that family, his wife being the younger sister of Hojo Ujimasa. In 1578 Hojo asked Takeda to join with him in an attack on Uyesugi Kenshin, and Katsuyori started out with an army of 20,000. Kenshin learning that he was about to be attacked on both sides, bribed Atobe and Nagasaka, through whom he had negotiated peace once, which greatly annoyed Hojo who at once served connection with Katsuyori. The latter was thus an example of base disloyalty to the spirit of Bushido.

The head of the House of Takeda managed to go on and make war, however, for some time still. In 1579 he attacked Numata castle and took it together with eight other strongholds in the province of Kodzuke. This led the young warrior into a spirit of overweening pride and now he feared nothing and nobody. Having tasted the spirit of victory often he was soon ready to stop at nothing. Thus he went on spending his forces for the mere love of war, with no useful result. He attempted to overrun the provinces of Mikawa and Totomi but was prevented by Ieyasu. He finally built for himself a castle at Shinpu and gethered around him a large number of retainers.

It was obvious that Katsuyori's ideas of war were as far apart as the poles from those of his father, the renowned Takeda Shingen; for Shingen believed that the real castle of the warrior were his people, and that with a brave and loyal people no castle is necessary. Indeed Takeda Shingen lived all through his famous career in a modest mansion at Kofu, and never built a castle for himself at all. The son's need of a castle for safety indicated the vast difference between himself and his honoured father.

In 1582 one of Katsuyori's officers, being angry at his master's giving him more than his share of military duty, made secret overtures to Oda Nobunaga, and Katsuyori sent his younger brother, Nobumori, to attack the offending subordinate whose named was Kiso. Oda went to the assistance of Kiso with 50,000 men, fully determined to make an end of the Takeda family. His men were joined by 70,000 others under his brother Nobutada, and by 35,000 more under Ieyasu; and Hojo Ujimasa sent another 35,000 men from Sagami. The Takeda forces were surrounded by this enomous army, but they fought desperately until only a thousand men were left, most of the generals having fallen. Some of his officers also betrayed him. Katsuyori's wife was a daughter of Hojo who was now joining in his destruction. He sent a message to her to hasten back to her family and save herself; but she said that she had been his wife for seven years and refused to leave him.

Takeda fled into the mountains with only 300 men following him. Soon surrounded by his enemies he committed *harakiri*, fifty of his relatives and retainers following his example, including his faithful wife. Thus after wielding great power in the province of Kai for more than 400 years the family of Takeda perished in March, 1572, the head of the house being only 37 years of age. When the head of Katsuyori was brought to Oda Nobunaga he cursed it; but Ieyasu in pity buried it respectfully; which act had so great an influence that many of the former retainers of the Takeda family joined the forces of Ieyasu. The deed also indicates the difference between Nobunaga and Ieyasu in matters of tact and statesmanship.

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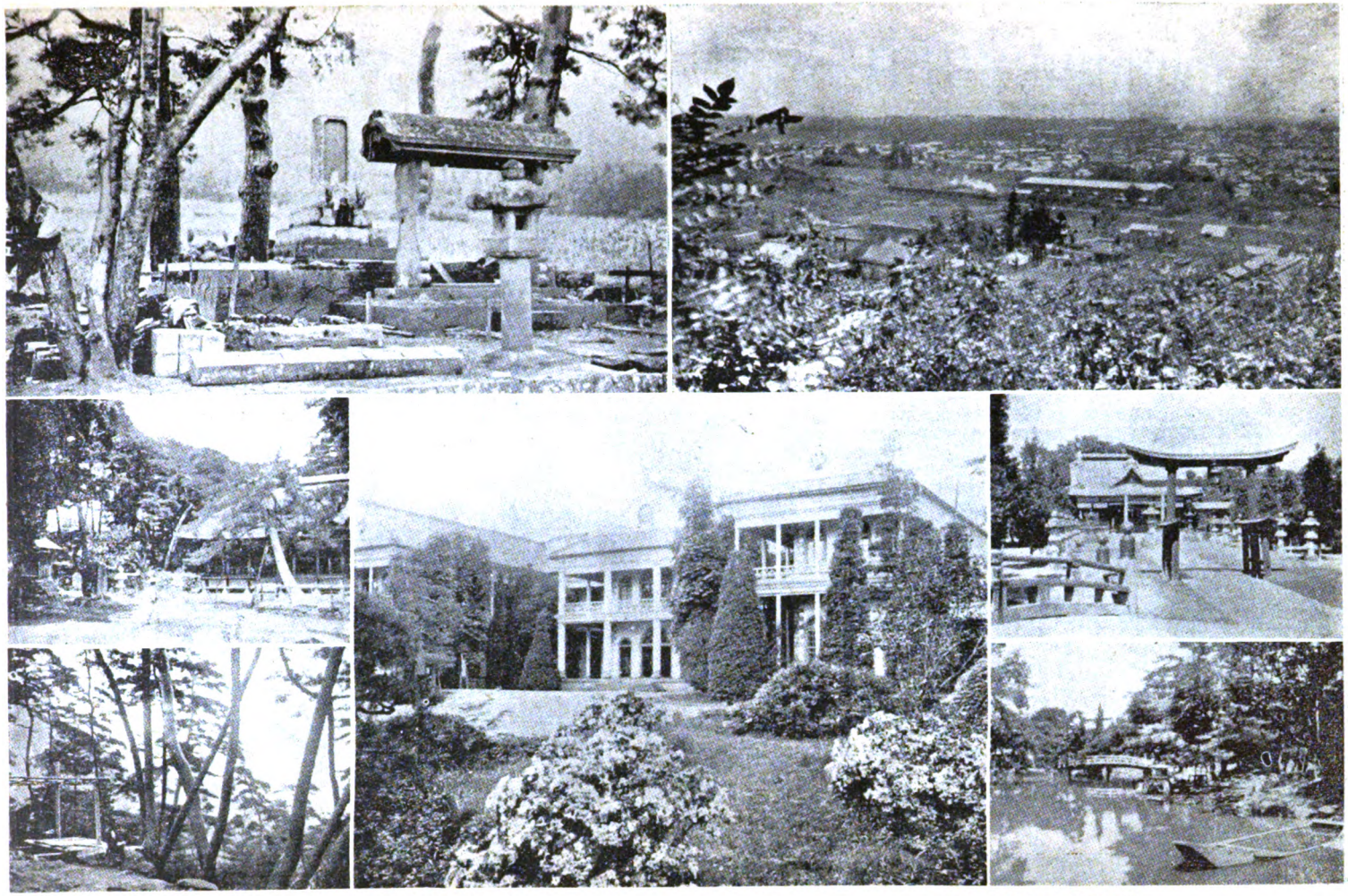

TOMB OF SHINGEN

THE CITY OF KOFU

SCENES FROM THE PROVINCE OF KAI

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1. THE SUITENGU SHRINE 2. THE MIZUTA VALLEY 3. REMAINS OF ARIMA'S CASTLE 4. TOMB OF PRINCE KANENAGA

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THE RIVER CHIKUGO

By K. HOSHINO

ON the way from Moji to Kagoshima by rail the traveler crosses a great bridge in the neighborhood of Kurumé station, about an hour from Fukuoka. This bridge spans the Chikugo river, the largest stream in the island of Kyushu. The river traverses four of the more important provinces of the island, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Bungo and Higo, and in some places is called the Chitosé river. The river takes its rise from two tributaries, the Tsuyetatsu flowing from Ryoshidaké in the province of Higo, and from the Kusu river rising in Mount Kuju in the province of Bungo. These tributaries are known by various names, according to the provinces or districts they pass through. After reaching Kurumé the Chikugo marks the border between the province of the same name and Hizen; and, receiving further tributaries, it hastens on to the sea at Chikushi, after covering a distance of some 85 miles of which about 75 miles are navigable.

The banks of the Chikugo are exceedingly fertile, covered with green fields growing every kind of human food that land can produce. The river, however, is sometimes a bit treacherous, for it is subject to destructive floods, a feature that has marked its history from times of old. To prevent these periods of destruction riparian work was begun along its banks in 1887. In the old days when the fiefs of the clans of Kurumé and Saga adjoined the banks of the Chikugo there were endless disputes as to who should look after the behaviour of the fickle stream, as the interests of the two fiefs did not always coincide. During the 300 years of the Tokugawa régime these two clans were mortal enemies chiefly on account of the river Chikugo. Naritomi Hyobu, an ancestor of the Saga clan won fame for himself by doing much to stay the ravages of the river in flood time, building a great embankment, known as the *Chirikudzutsumi* for a distance of ten miles or so along the river, to the advantage of his own clan, but to the disadvantage of the Kurumé clan across the river. It is not too much to say that the bad feeling excited between the two clans over the Chikugo river still exists in some degree between the people of Fukuoka and Saga prefectures.

Of course the Kurumé clan from time to time did something to control the river. The farmers of Ikuha, Takeno and Yamamoto, numbering over one hundred thousand, irrigate their extensive rice fields by means of dams and dykes constructed at Oishi, Nagano, Sarusé and Fukurono, which draw off sufficient water to meet the needs of the large districts included. Tamura Matayemon of Yoshii village built a dam at the base of Mount Fukuro and cut a canal through the rock at great expense and hardship, a distance of 7,000 feet. It is nearly 300 years since these improvements were

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ON the way from Mojí to Kagoshima by rail the traveler crosses a great bridge in the neighborhood of Kurume station, above an iron lattice work. The bridge spans the Chikugo river, the largest stream in the island of Kyushu. The river is famous for the rapid increase of the area of the Chikugo plain, and for the height of the tides which run up it as far as Ashiya. Its tributaries, the Tsugetsan Bonchi in Hyōgo and the Chikugo Bonchi in the province of Hizen, are also famous. The Kawa river rising in Mount Kuju in the province of Bungo, whose tributaries are known by various names, according to the provinces or districts they pass through. After receiving Kamata river, the Chikugo marks the border between the province of Chikugo and Hizen; and receiving further on the Hita river, it bends to the west at Chikushi, after traversing a distance of some 85 miles of which about 75 miles are navigable.

The banks of the Chikugo are exceedingly fertile, being covered with green fields growing many kinds of human food and cash products. The river, however, is sometimes a little treacherous, for it is subject to the terrible flood, a feature that has assisted its history from time of old. To prevent these periodic floods of destruction, improvement work was begun along its banks in 1857. In the old days when the fiefs of the clans of Kurume and Yanagawa [illegible] the banks of the Chikugo there were endless disputes as to who should be to blame for the behaviour of the river, as it is wrong as the interests of the two [illegible] not always coincide. During the [illegible] of the Tokugawa régime these two clans were mutual enemies [illegible] on account of the river Chikugo. [illegible] Iyeda, an ancestor of the [illegible] was famed for himself by doing [illegible] by the navvy's of the river in [illegible] but [illegible] a great embankment, known as the 'Ono-Kawazutsumi' for a distance of ten miles or so along the river, [illegible] Hita [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] clan [illegible]. It is not long ago [illegible] the [illegible] between [illegible] Chikugo river still [illegible] the people [illegible].

Of course [illegible] from time to time did not [illegible] to control the river. The [illegible] of Ikeda, Takeno and Yamato, [illegible] over one [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

made and they will stand, making the surrounding districts safe and fertile.

Along the lower reaches of the Chikugo river lie three large and important towns, Kurume, Yanagawa and Saga, the first being the most prosperous. Kurume has a population of over 40,000, and is the headquarters of the 18th Army Division. It produces a cotton fabric known Asawata-gasuri to the extent of 300,000 pieces annually, and has large exports of needles to the United States. Along the northwest portion of the town is the site of the old castle of the Arima family, strongly facing the river, with a nearby plain to the southwest. The stronghold was erected by Arima Haruzumi, son of Mori Motonari, the adopted son of the famous Hideyoshi Taiko, who had an annual income of over a million bushels of rice. Subsequently the Tokugawa government transferred the son to Tanoura (Yamato) with an income of [illegible] koku in lieu of rice. In time the Arima family became extinct and the [illegible] passed to Arima Tsuneji whose family held sway there until the Feudal Reconstruction. The Arima mansion the castle has gone long ago, a factory whose [illegible] down in a small thicket of bamboo and camphor trees, was all that remained to mark the site. Many fine examples of the camphor tree are to be found in all parts of the country.

A little further down the Chikugo is the Shinto shrine at the village of Sonoshita, a sacred site greatly reverred by the Arima family, and of which there is a branch in Tokyo, known as the Kokuzo shrine, Ayabe-machi. As it is said to be dedicated to the Emperor Antoku it has a great many worshippers. This emperor, it will be remembered, fought against the country at Dannoura and was worsted. It dates to Chikugo. An old history of Kurume says that the shrine was formerly called Amagosan, and it is now regarded as the guardian of riparian work on the river Chikugo, with its annual festival on the 5th of April. Another festival, however, is held on August 15th, when the opposite side of the river is lighted up, presenting a scene of fairylike picturesqueness. Charms sold at the Suitengu shrine are very popular as it is believed they prevent calamities from flood or water, and that when it is thrown into the water in search of the drown it will pause over the place where the body lies. The Arima family applies the income from these charms to educating promising youths of the clan. There are to-day many army officers and university graduates who owe their education to this assistance.

The Ichiba sake of Chikugo is among the more famous brands of that beverage made in Japan. It is said to derive its prominent qualities from having been made from the waters of the Chikugo river, though sake-dealers are prone to think the quality is due more to the brewing. Jojima, where the sake is made, lies some 7 miles from Kurume and along the river. Great quantities of the popular sake are sent out to all parts of the empire and beyond.

In the neighborhood of Ajisaka took place the famous battle of Chikugogawa in June, 1350, when Kikuchi Taketoki, a loyal retainer of the Southern dynasty under Prince Kanenaga led 8,000 men against Hasashi Yorifusa. The forces were encamped on either side of the river; and Takenitan suddenly crossed the stream and attacked, the enemy retiring to Ohara where he was defeated, the Imperial forces losing some 1,800 men killed and still more wounded. Thus the Imperial army put to flight an enemy 7 times their number. Near by is a village known as Tachikari, so called because Kikuchi Taketoki washed the blood off his sword at that place after the slaughter was over. The Government has decided to have this as the site for the Kyushu aviation corps.

The Chikugo river is noted for its trout, the size and flavor of which are known all over the empire. The famous old poet, Kai Sanyo, went to see the river Chikugo during his historic visit to Kyushu and composed a characteristic Chinese poem on the occasion, as he passed the scene of the old battlefield.

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A little further down the Chikugo is the Suitengu shrine at the village of Senoshita, a sacred site greatly revered by the Arima family, and of which there is a branch in Tokyo, known as the Kakigara shrine, Nihonbashi. As it is said to be dedicated to the Emperor Antoku it has a great many worshippers. This emperor, it will be remembered, fought against the enemy at Dannoura and was worsted, fleeing to Chikugo. An old history of Kurumé says that the shrine was formerly called Amagozen, and it is now regarded as the guardian of riparian work on the river Chikugo, with its annual festival on the 5th of April. Another festival, however, is hold on August 15th, when the opposite side of the river is lighed up, presenting a scene of fairylike picturesqueness. Charms sold at the Suitengu shrine are very pupular as it is believed they prevent calamities from flood or water, and that when it is thrown into the water in search of the drown it will pause over the place where the body lies. The Arima family applies the income from these charms to educating promising youths of the clan. There are to-day many army officers and university graduates who owe their education to this assistance.

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A JAPANESE COUP D'ETAT

By S. FUJII

THOUGH Japan is to day ranked among the first-class Powers her existence thirty years ago was hardly recognized among western nations. That she has made such remarkable development in so short a time is due almost wholly to the loyal and tactful efforts of her own statesmen, though she had considerable assistance from nations like England and the United States.

When the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the late Marquis Inouye, was endeavoring to revise the treaties with foreign nations in 1887 he did not attempt any very radical revision lest the Powers should hesitate, and the terms asked were not at all what the nation had a right to expect, as an independent state. They did not attempt to place Japan on a level of equality with those with whom she was in negotiation, and seemed ready to accept one-sided measures. That there was great need of treaty revision no one doubted; for the old treaties had been hurriedly agreed to be the authorities of the Shogun without much knowing what they were about; and as the treaties soon proved decidedly disadvantageous to Japan an agitation was at once begun for their revision. This was the occasion of Prince Iwakura's mission to the United States in 1871 as a special envoy with powers plenipotentiary to arrange new treaties. He was not, however, even given a chance of proposing treaty revision. Counts Soyejima and Terajima as well as Marquis Inouye, in turn took up the question of revising the foreign treaties, the latter official being noted as a pro-European and thus likely to meet success.

Inouye's idea that the Japanese should completely transform themselves and their country after a European fashion before they could hope to be placed in a position of equality with European nations and obtain their proper treaty rights. He was no doubt quite conscientious in his theories; for he supposed that no proper degree of intercourse could be brought about between Japan and the people of the West without a change in Japanese manners and customs. So he encouraged the adoption of western dress and the holding of balls and dancing parties and even went to the length of suggesting that his countrymen might substitute the English for their native language. In spite of all his efforts and attempts at compromise, however, the question of treaty revision still hung fire, to the immense dissatisfaction of the whole nation. Though the daily lives of the people were being forcibly Europeanized their treaty rights were denied by the nations they were emulating and imitating.

Now when the public began to realize

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By S. Tsuji

THAT Old Japan is to-day ranked among the first-class Powers but existence thirty years ago was barely recognized among western nations. That she has made such remarkable development in so short a time is due almost wholly to the loyal and fruitful efforts of her own statesmen, though she had considerable assistance from nations like England and the United States.

When the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the late Marquis Inouye, was endeavoring to revise the treaties with foreign nations in 1879 he did not attempt any very radical revision lest the Powers should hesitate, and the terms asked were not at all what the nation had a right to expect, as an independent state. They did not attempt to place Japan on a level of equality with those with whom she was in negotiation, and so were ready to accept one-sided measures. That there was great need of treaty revision no one doubted; for the old treaties had been hurriedly agreed to by the authorities of the Shogun without much knowing what they were about; and as the treaties soon proved decidedly disadvantageous to Japan an agitation was at once begun for their revision. This was the occasion of Prince Iwakura's mission to the United States in 1871 as a special envoy with powers plenipotentiary to arrange new treaties. He was not, however, even

given a chance of proposing treaty revision. Counts Soyejima and Terajima as well as Marquis Inouye in turn took up the question of revising the foreign treaties, but official delay ended as a pro-European and thus likely to meet success.

Inouye's idea that the Japanese should completely transform themselves and thus conciliate the Powers and thus country after a European fashion before they could hope to be placed on a position of equality with European nations and obtain their power treaty rights. He was accordingly very cautious in his theories; for he supposed that no proper degree of interest could be brought about between Japan and the people of the West without a change in Japan's manners and customs. So he encouraged the adoption of Western dress and the holding of balls and dancing parties and even went to the length of suggesting that his countrymen might substitute the English for their native language. In spite of all his efforts and attempts at compromise, however, the question of treaty revision was long fire to the immediate elevation of the whole nation. Though the duty lives of the people [illegible] to duly interpreted their treaty rights were derived by the rest as the y were troubling and initiating.

[illegible]

that they were living proof into the minds of millions that people from foreign there was brought about a revolution in opinion and in general carrying forces. Two opposite schools of opinion arose and fiercely contended for mastery. The conservatives were no more for having ties and friendships. The progressives who represented the spirit of the age, wished to welcome ways as fast as possible, overthrow the old system, and to did all in their power to hurry the westernization of Japan. They were vehement in their blame of the Government for its failure to revise the foreign treaties. Y. Ozaki, for instance, M. who did and others taking a leading part in the agitation, with Count Okuma (now as head

On a certain memorable day in the mid t of the agitation Mr. Ozaki called on Count Itō and asked to him why he was a party he had the right to make a direct appeal to the Emperor to bring before His Majesty the situation as to the new foreign treaties and suggested to the latter that this was the most effective way of bringing the question to about. Count Itō at once acted on Mr. Ozaki's suggestion and proceeded to the Imperial Palace to seek audience of the Emperor. The Minister of the Imperial Household, Count Hijikata, however, refused to entertain the proposal, declaring, "Nothing is known," Count Itō received his application for an audience with the Emperor more than six times, but in vain. He reported his failure to Mr. Ozaki and the latter now suggested that the Count should make a personal appeal to the Emperor. Count Itō followed this advice and succeeded in obtaining an audience. He explained to His Majesty the necessity of the treaty revision, and concluded by saying that if the Emperor would graciously command the Ministers to carry out the revision, he would be willing to resign his office. The Emperor was pleased with the loyalty of the Minister, and ordered him to proceed with the revision.

As communication facilities at the time were very imperfect it took all the delegates a long time to assemble from various parts of the country, and before all had arrived the first comers were short of money to maintain them in the capital and had to return home, which prevented the carrying out of the demonstration. Meanwhile some of those who managed to stay in Tokyo visited the Foreign Office and explained the authorities there with numerous inconvenient questions on the situation. The eloquence of Count Mutsu was such that he was able to convince his interviewers that all would be well, though some of them threatened to resort to force if he were disobeyed.

Then some of the rougher element organized a gang of toughs who held a meeting at a big restaurant at Ryogoku and a mass meeting at Ueno Park, in both a noisy demonstration against the Government. At this time the leaders of the opposition, Ozaki, Inoyehiro, Oishi and Goto, held a meeting at the residence of the latter in Takanawa, Shiba, and began to launch that the agitation was beginning to break out.

The chief of police, hearing of what was going on, regarded the agitation as very serious, and consulted with the Minister of Home Affairs, who is now Prince Yamagata, as to what should be done to suppress the movement. Drastic measures were resolved upon, and the police issued a proclamation ordering all who had come up to the capital on

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that they were being forced into imitation of nations that despised them, naturally there was brought about a crisis. Soon a reaction set in against everything European. Two opposite schools of opinion arose and fiercely contended for the mastery. The conservatives wanted no more of Europeans and their civilization. The liberals, who represented the more intelligent class, regarded a change to western ways as the surest way to overthrow the clan bureacracy, and so did all in their power to hasten the westernization of Japan. They were vehement in their blame of the Government for its failure to revise the foreign treaties, Y. Ozaki, S. Suyehiro, M. Oishi and others taking a leading part in the agitation, with Count Shojiro Goto as head.

On a certain auspicious day in the midst of the agitation Mr. Ozaki called on Count Goto and said to him that as he was a pear he had the right to make a direct appeal to the Emperor to bring before his Majesty the situation as to the new foreign treaties, and suggested to the leader that this was the most effective way of bringing the question to ahead. Count Goto at once acted on Mr. Ozaki's suggestion and proceeded to the Imperial Palace to seek audience of the Emperor. The Minister of the Imperial Household, Count Hijikata, however, refused to entertain the proposal for an Imperial audience. Nothing disconcerted, Count Goto renewed his application for an audience with the Emperor no less than six times, but in vain. He reported his failure to Mr. Ozaki; and the latter now suggested that the Count should take 3,000 of his followers and march to the Imperial Palace asking for an audience, or at least to make patriotic demonstration; and Count Goto again accepted the suggestion and acted on it. Circulars were sent out and in a short time an army of patriotic citizens was ready to accompany Count Goto in the proposed demonstration.

As communication facilities at the time were very imperfect it took all the delegates a long time to assemble from various parts of the country, and before all had arrived the first comers were short of money to maintain them in the capital and had to return home, which prevented the carrying out of the demonstration. Meanwhile some of those who managed to stay in Tokyo, visited the Foreign Office and plied the authorities there with numerous inconvenient questions on the situation. The eloquence of Count Mutsu was such that he was able to convince his interviewers that all would be well, though some of them threatened to resort to force if he was obdurate.

Then some of the rougher element organized a gang of toughs who held a meeting at a big restaurant at Ryogoku and a mass meeting at Uyeno Park, making a noisy demonstration against the Government. At this time the leaders of the opposition, Ozaki, Suyehiro, Oishi and Goto, held a meeting at the residence of the latter in Takanawa, Shiba, and began to lament that the agitation was beginning to fizzle out.

The chief of police, hearing of what was going on, regarded the agitation as very serious, and consulted with the Minister of Home Affairs, who is now Prince Yamagata, as to what should be done to suppress the movement. Drastic measures were resolved upon; and the police issued a proclamation ordering all who had come up to the capital on

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account of the agitation, to leave for home within 24 hours. The police duly made preparation for enforcing the order, summoning their numbers to be in readiness for action, and arranging with the Tokyo garrison to be ready to assist in case of emergency. Even the fire brigades of the city were told to be prepared to help. The entire city of Tokyo was placed under martial law. The chief of police expressed the opinion that it would be rather a difficult task to get all the agitators out of the capital; but the Minister of Home Affairs was so bent no executing his plan that he threatened to lead a force against the politicians in person if the police were not successful. Consequently the police were given strict orders to carry out the command, and threatened with arrest should they fail to accomplish it.

About three hundred in all received the official command to disperse to their homes from the city. Among them was Kenkichi Kataoka, who afterwards became President of the Lower House in the Imperial Diet. He refused to obey the police order, on the ground that he had done nothing amiss and had a right to his freedom. He was immediately arrested and taken off to prison from his inn in Shiba, being sentenced next day to two years in the penitentiary. Mr. Ozaki was also arrested while his wife lay ill of child-birth at home. Thus the official order was most ruthlessly executed and all those agitating against the Government were banished from the city.

Naturally the reaction against the bureaucratic methods of the Government was extreme and daily gained strength. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was compelled to resign without proceeding further with treaty revision; and the Government, fearing to defy public opinion further, published the national constitution, but public indignation was not thus to be mitigated. Extreme means ware determined upon by a certain section of the agitators and a bomb was thrown at Count Okuma, blowing off one of his legs.

On the 25th of November, 1890, the Imperial Diet was convened for the first time, with hopes of appeasing the people whose representatives were therein to be given a voice in national affairs. But the events that led up to constitutional government in Japan will never be forgotten, and the action and defeat of the Bureaucracy immediately before the assembling of the Diet is known in Japan as the *Coup D'etat* leading to the preparation for constitutional government.

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SOME CHARACTERISTIC INDUSTRIES

By PROFESSOR ROKUZO YASUDA
(The Tokyo Imperial Technical School)

LIKE all races having political stages of evolution and progress toward higher civilisation the people who settled the Japanese archipelago had some primitive though characteristic industries; and after the hunting tribes of the Yamato islands came under the influence of Korean civilisation various arts and crafts sprang up and made rapid development, especially after the introduction of Buddhism. When intercourse with China opened later the development of industry was still more marked.

Naturally the first efforts were mere copies of what came from Korea or China, but time showed that the Japanese mind was capable of modifying and adapting its models to its own interests and uses. Thus Japan not only initiated her Korean and Chinese models but improved upon them in a remarkable degree. During the Heian era progress went chiefly in the direction of art and literature, but under the shoguns, and more particularly during the Tokugawa regime, industry showed great development. Such arts as those of weaving, dyeing, embroidering, lacquer making, pottery, color printing, block printing and beaten metal work, all reached a degree of artistic attainment that still astonishes the lover of beautiful things. With the advent of western civilization in the Meiji era every kind of occidental industry was introduced into Japan, and the development in this direction now rivals even some of the countries who were Japan's teachers.

The industries of old Japan were purely individual and manual, with little attention to public demand or national economy, while those of the west are for the most part scientific and mechanical with economic interests chiefly in view. Naturally with the introduction of western methods of industry the native industries of Japan began to decline. At present the demand for western manufactures is so great that the native arts and crafts are quite thrown into the shade.

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By PROFESSOR ROKUZO YASUDA
(THE TOKYO HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL)

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encouragement from official sources. From the beginning of the process of transformation in industrythe Government took part in establishing model factories and training men as skilled labourers and artizans. Industrial exhibitions under official auspices were also held from time to time in various important centers to educate the public demand. The progress of Japanese industry became especially rapid after the war with Russia since which the demand for Japanese goods came to be world-wide. It was not long, however, before the progress of industry in Japan began to be marked by the same features that characterized its development in other lands, such as trusts and other combinations to control output and price.

The development of Japanese industry has been not a little retarded by the European war, owing to lack of raw material for manufacturing purposes. Weavers and dyers have been especially inconvenienced by want of materials, while shipbuilding has suffered a severe blow. Suspended supplies of pulp have sent paper prices up beyond bounds, and the printing and publishing trades have been seriously affected. Japanese industry has also suffered for want of sufficient chemicals. Our losses in this way have hardly been compensated for the large orders we received for arms and munitions during the early stages of the war; and now we lack the necessary materials for meeting the demand for munitions. This circumstance has aroused great interest in the question of Japan's duty of becoming independent of other countries in time of war, and a big movement is on foot to promote selfsupport in regard to many important industries, the Government lending every encouragement.

Already the movement toward self-support is making great headway in regard to such industries as chemical production, dyestuffs, glycerine, plate glass, chlorate of potash, cement, pulp, fertilizer, celluloid and enamelled iron ware. In the matter of iron and steel, too, immense progress has been experienced in the last two years, rendering brighter prospects for shipbuilding and engineering works.

All that has been said goes to show how radically the old characteristic industires of Japan are being supplanted by those from the West. As the Japanese are a more deft-fingered race than Europeans it is clear that in time they will have good hope of beating occidentals at their own game, and Japan will one day be one of the leading industrial nations of the world.

Owing to the mountainous nature of the country Japan cannot hope to produce many of the raw materials of which she is most in need, such as raw cotton, iron, wool, hides and so on; and in this respect it will not be easy for her to compete in certain lines of industry

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with countries like England and America, which can profit as much by exporting raw materials as by manufacturing them. Japan is deprived of this great advantage. Her best hope, therefore, lies in developing her textile industries to a characteristic degree, so as to supply what other countries cannot so cheaply produce, and thus she can create a system of mutual exchange in products. At least Japan can export raw materials from Europe and America in return for certain individual specialities which Japan can produce to greater advantage than any other country. At present Japan is labouring under the stress of embargoes on exports from foreign countries, but this will disappear after the war and our industries will resume their wonted prosperity.

One of the hindrances to Japanese trade has been the ignorance of western trade customs and principles displayed by our merchants and manufacturers, resulting in the manufacture and exporting of goods not up to sample. Steps are being taken, however, to remedy this defect, and official supervision of exports will soon remove possibility of sending out from the country any goods below the quality desired. Every reliable manufacturer in Japan is now as anxious as his customers turn out goods that will give the best satisfaction to consumers. One reason why there is such a quantity of crudely made goods at present is that the rapid progress of industry has brought in too much unskilled labour, greatly lowering industrial efficiency. This reckless attitude toward manufacture, created by lack of technical labour and the excitement of an immense demand for goods, is being strongly discouraged by the Government, and such manufactures cannot hope to succeed in future. The present method of industrial education is furnishing an increasing number of technically trained men, and the products of our factories will show a corresponding improvement. This fact, together with the present system of careful official inspection, will amply ensure a satisfactory quality in output.

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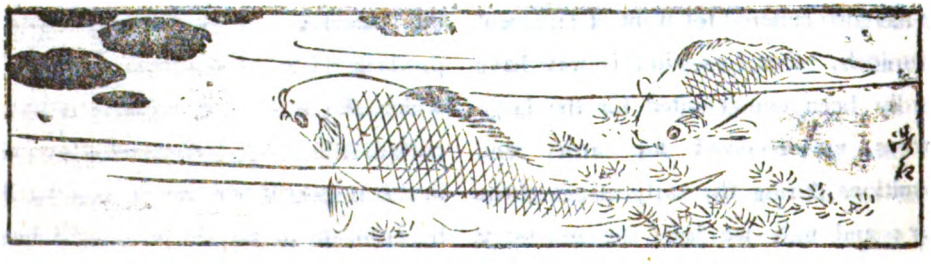

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STRAW AND CHIP BRAID EXPORTS

By SADA ITO

STRAW braids began to be exported from Japan in 1874, but from that time up to 1892 no special record was kept as to the progress made in such exports. The returns for 1893, however, give the value of straw braid exports as 370,000 *yen*, which seems rather meagre for about twenty years of business. Five years later the value suddenly went up to 3,180,000 *yen*; and since then the value of straw braid exports has been steadily increasing until it reached 5,160,000 *yen* in 1904, representing an export of some 13,000,000 bundles of braid. By 1912 the number of pieces exported was 24,000,000 valued at 6,800,000 *yen*.

The progress in chip braid exports commenced later, and in 1900 it reached a value of 130,000 *yen*, rising to 3,440,000 *yen* in 1912. This was the zenith year for both straw braid and chip braid, for from 1913 onwards there was a decline, brought about chiefly by the European war. So great was the effect of the war on the industry that there were numerous failures among wholesale dealers and jobbers. In 1916 the situation began to show considerable improvement which continued through 1917, though never reaching the highest point of previous years, especially the years just preceding the war, when the total value for both exports was 16,028,000 *yen*.

Up to the outbreak of the war England was the largest purchaser of Japanese braids, followed by America and Canada. Considerable quantities were also shipped to France, Germany, Italy, Australia and the Philippines. Destinations have been greatly changed by the war, however, as the bulk of the exports then began to be confined to North American countries, the European importers taking less. England continued to lead in chip braid imports and America in straw and hemp braids. The figures for 1916 were as follows:

	Pieces	*Yen*
Straw braids	16,381,176	3,043,401
Hemp „	39,776,051	12,601,636
Chip „	5,599,543	547,785
Others	176,492	135,602

The principal destinations and value of Japanese straw braid exports for three years from the beginning of the war were as follows:

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	Pieces	Yen
Straw braids	16,071,176	3,061,401
Hemp "	3,277,093	15,703,136
Chip "	[illegible]	51,755
Others	172,194	13,462

The principal destinations and value of Japanese straw braid exports for three years from the beginning of the *war* were as follows:

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Destination	1916		1915		1914	
	Braids	Hats	Braids	Hats	Braids	Hats
United States	2,805,275	1,555,565	3,064,644	723,443	4,710,970	1,002,840
England	1,855,495	1,023,604	2,072,602	514,563	3,317,020	658,254
France	1,161,105	311,022	1,142,831	185,007	1,905,030	333,565
Germany	0	0	0	0	1,481,855	317,671
Belgium	510,165	72,757	350,750	44,808	711,403	41,764
Australia	140,750	20,457	370,251	50,208	255,605	53,695
Italy	105,000	18,731	310,137	41,051	330,072	68,170
Holland	0	0	0	0	294,585	57,745
Canada	70,211	4,320	1,075	437	5,300	970
Dutch Indies	20,000	4,050	0	0	0	0
Argentine	0	0	0	0	11,850	1,305
Spain	0	0	5,000	1,025	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	11,100	1,556	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	1,500	518
China	3,051	670	0,152	1,255	0,301	1,615
Brazil	2,000	471	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	1,170	147	50	30	040	215
Australasia	810	135	285	57	376	81
Kwantung Province	540	130	070	254	57	12
Honduras	0	0	3,000	025	4,090	0,488
Denmark	0	0	12,760	5,000	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	5,500	1,321
Cuba	0	0	10,000	1,817	8,000	2,210
Argentine	30	12	0	0	0	0
Siberia	16	4	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	20	2	0	0
Total	16,518,176	3,004,400	10,406,537	1,760,365	13,177,251	2,100,070

Destinations of chip braids for 1914, 1915, 1916 are given below :—

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	Braids	Hats	Braids	Hats	Braids	Hats
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Italy	105,000	18,731	310,137	41,051	330,072	68,170
Holland	0	0	0	0	294,585	57,745
Canada	70,211	4,320	1,075	437	5,300	970
Dutch Indies	20,000	4,050	0	0	0	0
Argentine	0	0	0	0	11,850	1,305
Spain	0	0	5,000	1,025	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	11,100	1,556	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	1,500	518
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Russia	0	0	20	2	0	0
Total	16,518,176	3,004,400	10,406,537	1,760,365	13,177,251	2,100,070

It will thus be seen that in the years up to the war Japanese braids occupied a commanding position in the European market, supplying some 37 per cent of the whole imports of such goods in England, and 30 per cent of the total of such imports into America, Italy and China supplying the rest. After chip

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Destination	1916 Bundles	1916 yen	1915 Bundles	1915 yen	1914 Bundles	1914 yen
United States	8,022,257	1,558,582	3,899,654	733,447	4,766,579	1,002,846
England	5,692,969	1,028,904	3,071,692	514,583	3,367,060	658,259
France	1,817,195	334,034	2,345,831	357,097	1,905,050	333,565
Germany	0	0	0	0	1,844,289	373,764
Philippines	540,165	72,767	389,750	44,808	314,962	41,764
Australia	149,756	20,457	389,221	59,288	255,655	53,698
Italy	105,000	18,737	319,137	41,931	339,972	68,270
Belgium	0	0	0	0	292,582	57,846
Canada	26,211	4,320	1,075	437	5,300	980
Dutch-Indies	20,000	4,020	0	0	0	0
Austria-Hungary	0	0	0	0	11,850	3,305
Spain	0	0	5,000	1,025	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	11,400	1,376	0	0
French-Indies	0	0	0	0	1,800	518
China	3,051	676	6,152	1,525	9,301	1,645
Brazil	2,000	474	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	1,170	147	50	30	640	225
Asiatic-Russia	816	138	285	57	363	82
Kwantung Province	540	140	970	254	57	12
Hongkong	0	0	3,600	925	47,991	8,488
Denmark	0	0	12,700	5,003	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	5,800	1,321
Chilli	0	0	10,000	1,817	8,000	2,219
Aagentine	30	12	0	0	0	0
Straits Settlements	16	4	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	20	2	0	0
Total	16,381,176	3,043,401	10,466,537	1,763,605	13,177,251	2,608,076

Destinations of chip braids for 1914, 1915, 1916 are given below :—

Destination	1916 Bundles	1916 yen	1915 Bundles	1915 yen	1914 Bundles	1914 yen
United States	2,820,565	278,780	574,452	38,276	670,651	67,281
England	1,808,366	188,590	2,310,664	198,590	3,872,549	410,133
France	713,400	61,694	461,233	49,714	905,420	109,865
Germany	0	0	0	0	172,000	26,166
Denmark	0	0	356,565	37,413	9	0
Philippines	158,600	8,982	53,500	2,756	10,500	1,344
Canada	66,700	7,489	122,000	7,255	109	15
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	27,450	4,711
Belgium	0	0	0	0	17,650	2,451
Australia	32,000	2,195	51,900	5,982	123,996	17,663
Austria-Hungary	0	0	0	0	2,000	247
Kwantung Province	500	50	833	93	0	0
China	112	5	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	120	21
Total	5,599,543	547,785	3,931,147	340,079	5,802,445	639,897

It will thus be seen that in the years up to the war Japanese braids occupied a commanding position in the European market, supplying some 37 per cent of the whole imports of such goods in England, and 30 per cent of the total of such imports into America, Italy and China supplying the rest. After chip

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braids came on the market the straw braids were somewhat adversely affected, but the total exports from Japan continued to increase until Japan supplied more than half of the total demand in England and America. Though the trade has been gravely retarded by war restrictions there is little doubt that Japan will be able to hold her own against all competitors after the war. A comparison of the various countries supplying braids to the largest consumers may be interesting. The following table shows the sources of American imports of braids in 1916:

Country	Value	Country	Value
	yen		*yen*
Japan	6,630,044	Italy	2,154,364
China	1,675,526	France	617,162
Switzerland	505,392	England	504,990
Germany	40,852	German's Lease in China	23,782
Canada	19,408	New Zealand	6,862
Austria-Hungary	13,652	Ireland	2,076
Others	162	Total	12,194,282

Sources of braid imports into England in 1916:

Country	Value	Country	Value
	yen		*yen*
Japan	5,723,043	China	1,830,620
Switzerland	1,432,575	Italy	399,634
France	201,870	Pacific German-Territories	84,231
British Territories	154,948	Total	9,671,773
		Grand Total	9,826,721

The most important centers of distribution for braids in Japan are Kobe and Yokohama, the latter handing chiefly hemp braids and Kobe exporting for the most part chip and straw braids. Though the volume varies according to market conditions Kobe handles about 90 per cent of the whole straw braid export and 80 per cent of the chip braid, and only about 30 per cent of the hemp braid export, Yokohama taking the rest, as may be seen from the following table:

Year	Kobe	Yokohama	Osaka	Other places	Total
	pcs.	pcs.	pcs.	pcs.	pcs.
Straw Braids:					
1813	17,989,801	43,444	1,190	0	18,031,435
1914	13,168,484	8,344	60	363	13,177,251
1915	10,369,147	96,145	690	285	10,466,537
1916	15,714,133	603,977	62,250	816	16,381,176
Chip Braids:					
1913	8,304,253	1,473,242	0	1,600	9,779,095
1914	5,170,530	,631,915	0	0	5,802,445
1915	3,752,895	177,719	533	0	3,931,149
1916	5,046,859	546,684	6,000	0	5,599,543
Hemp Braids:					
1913	8,634,529	14,978,397	0	0	23,612,926
1914	8,991,451	18,074,859	0	100	27,066,410
1915	10,678,507	27,448,043	0	665	38,127,215
1916	13,091,278	26,675,309	6,800	2,664	39,776,051

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Country	Value
	Yen
Japan	6,630,014
China	1,629,226
Switzerland	504,102
Germany	404,852
Canada	192,108
Austria Hungary	132,052
Others	102

Sources of braid imports into England in 1916:

Country	Value
	Yen
Japan	5,252,013
Switzerland	1,415,525
France	201,250
British Territories	154,015

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Straw Braid:

Year	Kobe	Yokohama	Osaka	Other ports	Total
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1913	1,750,962	412,144	1,000	180,311	2,344,417
1914	1,310,414	82,144	600	305	1,393,463
1915	1,032,147	96,125	650	285	1,129,207
1916	1,574,133	692,250	810	10,581	2,277,774

Chip Braids:

1913	8,704,233	1,427,242	1,000	9,132,475
1914	4,170,210	98,215	0	4,268,425
1915	3,172,110	555	0	3,172,665
1916	5,604,220	1,000	0	5,605,220

Hemp Braids:

1913	1,078,220	0	0	1,078,220
1914	1,620,125	0	100	1,620,225
1915	2,744,062	0	600	2,744,662
1916	2,678,220	0	1,000	2,679,220

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The history of braid manufacture in Japan is interesting though it cannot be more than glanced at here. Hat braids were first made in Japan in 1871 by a man named Kawada of Omori near Tokyo, who tried to imitate the straw hats he saw worn by foreigners in Yokohama, and the manufacture of straw braid was taken up some four years later by the Chinese. Kawada showed the results of his attempt to a foreign firm in Yokohama and was encouraged by receiving an order for 3,000 bundles. This was the beginning and by 1874 the export of Japanese straw braid was well under way. The foreign demand increased until the industry grew to be what it is to-day, one of the most important in the country.

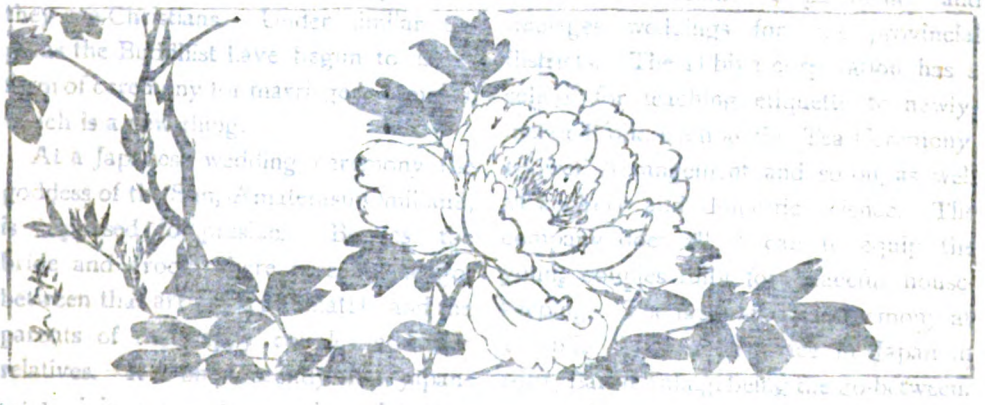
The most important center of production at first was Omori but it soon spread

Other Braids:

Year	Yokohama	Kobe	Total
	pcs.	pcs.	pcs.
1913	9[illegible]3	4[illegible]4	9[illegible]77
1914	45,000	230	45,230
1915	[illegible]	[illegible]760	4[illegible]60
1916	[illegible]76[illegible]2	20	[illegible]76[illegible]2

through the prefecture of Kanagawa. Between 1882 and 1892 it began to flourish in Aichi, Okayama, Kagawa and Hiroshima prefectures. At present Okayama is one of the leading prefectures in the production of straw braid, yielding nearly 40 per cent of the total output, followed by Hiroshima and Kagawa prefectures. It will be seen, therefore, that the industry is centering largely in the prefectures around the Inland Sea.

Chip braids were first produced also by Kawada, in 1871, from or ground cypress wood being used, but as it did not bleach well and had an unpleasant odour, a species of willow was used. Chiyoda district is now one of the leading centers of chip braid production, most of the raw material coming from Yamaguchi prefecture.



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Other Braids:

Year	Yokohama	Kobe	Total
	pcs.	pcs.	pcs.
1913	982,663	4,914	987,577
1914	45,000	230	45,230
1915	0	4,300	4,300
1916	176,492	0	176,492

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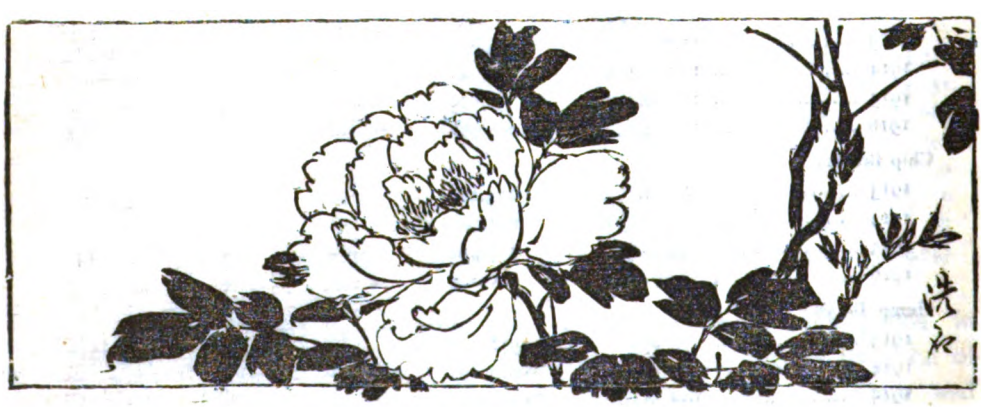

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WEDDING CEREMONIES

By K. YUMOTO

WHEN a Japanese decides to get married and finds a suitable partner on life's journey, his next decision has to be as to what wedding ceremony he will use in tying the knot. There are quite a number of different forms of ceremony in vogue, called from the times in which they are supposed to have originated, such as the Naracho, which comes down from th e Nara period; and the Heiancho, the Kamakura, the Muro machi and the Yedo; and these ceremonies differ again according to the provinces in which they are celebrated. A ceremony may vary, too, according to the family using it, certain uses following certain families from ancient times. They are as various as the old liturgies in use in medieval England. Since Japan has come under the influence of European customs her marriage ceremonies have likewise undergone some modificatian; and many Japanese marry according to the Christian rite, provided they are Christians. Under similar impetus the Buddhist have begun to use a form of ccremony for marriage in temples, which is a new thing.

At a Japanese wedding ceremony the goddess of the Sun, Amaterasu Omikami, is supposed to preside. Besides the bride and groom there present the go-between that arranged the match, and the parents of the happy couple and their relatives. It is only recently that Japanese weddings have come to be celebrated at shrines. To facilitate this, in accordance with the development of foreign taste among the Japanese, a Wedding Performing Corporation was organized, known as the Shingu Hosaikai, with office near Hibiya Park in Tokyo, where a Shinto Shrine was ready to receive and marry all comers who paid the fees. Before that time the fashionable couples had the ceremony performed in the home of the groom according to the rite selected. It is interesting to note that according to the rite used in marriage at the Hibiya shrine the couple are obliged to pray to the national gods, especially those enshrined at Ise as well as to revere their ancestors.

In every prefecture the Department of Home Affairs has an office or company devoted to the performing of marriage ceremonies. The aforementioned corporated in Tokyo has some 75 branches in the provinces, while the Kambe-sho is under the Home Department and manages weddings for the provincial districts. The Hibiya corporation has a school for teaching etiquette to newly-married folk, such as the Tea Ceremony, Flower Arrangement and so on, as well as cookery and domestic science. The company does all it can to equip the young couples fully for peaceful housekeeping. The first wedding ceremony at a public shrine took place in Japan in 1901, Baron Takagi being the go-between. Since the it has been the fashionable

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mode of marriage for people of high class and distinction. At present the number of weddings so celebrated number one hundred a month. After the ceremony a wedding reception is often given at a hotel or some spacious hall.

The most popular time for wedding in Japan is in November and December; after which come March, April and May, very few being held in summer. The Japanese prefer the spring and autumn for wedding. The rite used at the Hibiya shrine is modeled after that used at the marriage of the present Emperor and Empress, and is rather solemn. The shinto priest who performs the ceremony first appears before the altar, the bride and groom with guests seated on the Kawai floor. The priest arranges the proper decorations for the altar, makes offerings to the gods and offers prayers, after which the bride and groom take their proper places. The chief priest then reports a norito before the altar, the go-between acting as acolyte. The sacred libation of red to the gods is now placed on tables before the bride and groom. The groom-dew takes a cup and offers it to the bride. She takes the cup and wipes it, fills it and hands it to the groom who drinks it. Then the groom takes a cup and after wiping it fills it and hand hands it to the bride who drinks it. After this exchange of cups the happy couple stand and bow to the alter and then retire. The next stage of the ceremony is the drinking of sake by the relatives present. The relatives of the groom take their seats first and then those of the bride. A cup is placed before the chief relative of the groom and another before the chief relative of the bride. They drink to each other in a ceremonial manner, lifting the cup to the forehead, exchanging cups and treating each other. Then all the relatives in turn do likewise. The go-between now removes the cups and all salute and retire. Sometimes ancient music is played during the ceremony. Small girls are sometimes used to act as servers during the exchange of cups, wearing red hakama and with hair down.

The prayers used at a Japanese wedding are somewhat similar to those used in Christian countries, asking prosperity for the new couple; but the prayers offered by the go-between swear before the gods that the couple will never violate the laws of the gods and will mutually endeavour to help one another.

The shrines associated with the grand shrine at Izumo are also popular places for the celebration of marriages, as it is believed that the god of that shrine is devoted to married couples. They do not in Tokyo have the number of weddings that the Hibiya shrine has.

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MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(MAY 25 to JUNE 25)

May 25.—Herr Gunther, former chief of the civil administration at Tsingtau, who had remained there under Japanese inspection since the capitulation of the fortress, was sent to Japan as a prisoner of war, and placed in the detention camp on the island of Shikoku.

May 27.—Graduation ceremony at the Tokyo Military Academy, attended by H.I.M. the Emperor, who presented prizes to the honour graduates.

Count Ogimachi was appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Imperial Court in succession to the late Prince Takatsukasa.

May 28.—At a conference of the chiefs of police of the Empire the Procurator-General delivered an address warning the public against dangerous thoughts and lack of harmony between rich and poor. He declared it his intention to prohibit all literature likely to influence improperly the minds of young people.

May 29.—The cruiser *Tatsuta* was launched at Sasebo.

Princess Yasu-ko, eldest daughter of Prince Fushimi, was married to Nagataké Asano, grandson of Marquis Asano, the wedding being celebrated in the style of old Japan.

June 4.—Miss Nobu Hirayama, daughter of the Hon. Shigenobu Hirayama, and Miss Sada Sato, eldest daughter of Dr. Sato, were selected as companions to the Princess Yoshiko, who has recently been betrothed to the Prince Imperial.

June 6.—Lieutenant-General Akashi was appointed Governor-General of Formosa in succession to General Baron Ando, resigned.

The warship *Adzuma*, which had been operating in Indian waters, in conjunction with Allied fleets, returned to Maizuru naval station.

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June 8.—Count C. Watanabe, formerly head of the Yokohama Specie Bank in London, died, leaving a widow, who is a daughter of the late Prince Oyama.

June 10.—Mr. Zenaburo Yasuda appointed a member of the House of Peers by virtue of being the highest tax payer in the Empire for the year.

Tokyo city decided to despatch an expert to the United States to study the management of municipal tramways, and Mr. Motosuke Masuda was appointed.

Excavation on a five-mile tunnel through Mount Itamu was commenced, which, when completed, will be the next longest tunnel to the Simplon tunnel in Switzerland. The venture will cost 10,000,000 yen and take seven years to finish. The new tunnel will shorten the Tokaido railway and lead through Atami.

June 13.—It was ascertained that the management of the Imperial Railways was carrying on business at a loss of 30,000,000 yen a year, and to make good the deficit the Railway Bureau decided to raise freight and passenger rates, the new regulation to come into force July 16.

The new Bolivian Minister proceeded to the Imperial Palace and presented his credentials to the Emperor. He is the first Minister from the South American state to Japan.

June 14.—Prince Tokugawa and suite left Yokohama on a Red Cross mission to Europe. Dr. Tanakadate left with the same party to attend a meeting of British scientists in London.

June 18.—His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived in Japan on a mission from King George of England to present to the Emperor of Japan the baton of a Field-Marshal of the British Army. The Prince was welcomed at Yokohama by high officials and in Tokyo by His Majesty the Emperor in person. The Prince received a round of entertainments and was presented by the Imperial Court with famous gifts and by the city with swords of old Japan.

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A JUST JUDGE

AT Ichigaya in old Yedo there lived a seller of fancy goods named Tokujiro. He had no shop but only a temporary stand which he set up on the side of the street at night. Tokujiro was thirty-two years old and still had no wife, as he lived with his old mother for whose sake he remained a bachelor and for which consideration the neighbours greatly admired him. Indeed Tokujiro was regarded as a good example of filial piety by all.

In October of a certain year he was stuck for money and had to borrow 5 *ryo* from a money-lender named Ichibei. The enterprise for which the money was borrowed failed, however, and Tokujiro was unable to refund the amount. When December came, the time for the settling of the year's accounts, poor Tokujiro was in a great state of mind how to meet the situation. In a sad state of brooding the money-lender found him and listened to his apology for being unable to pay back the 5 *ryo* with interest. He explained that he had assiduously sought every means possible to obtain the money but all in vain. Tokujiro seemed indeed deeply ashamed at being unable to meet his obligation as he had promised.

"Never mind!" said Ichibei. "I am not a demon. I understand when a honest man makes an excuse that it is genuine. I only wish I could say that you might return the money at your convenience, for the sake of not troubling your mother's mind, if for no other reason: but this is my time for settling up, as you know; and regretful to say, I am unable to square my accounts without the sum you were to return!"

"I am exceedingly sorry", said Tokujiro. "I wonder what we shall do!"

"I will tell you what to do. It will be a good plan, I think, You just get 5 *ryo* somehow, for a little time; and then after I square my accounts, I will lend it back to you again until next March. Don't you think you could get hold of 5 *ryo* by any chance?"

So Tokujiro, in an effort to think how he might be able to hold 5 *ryo* in his hand for a short time, called in a second-hand furniture dealer and asked him to let him have five *ryo* on the security of the furniture for a very short time, explaining fully the circumstances to him. The dealer, knowing Tokujiro's devotion to his mother, believed in him and lent him the money. Tokujiro took the money and brought it to Ichibei, asking him to renew the loan according to his promise. Ichibei received the money and handed Tokujiro the receipt; but somehow he did not show any signs of renewing the loan after reckoning up his final account. When Tokujiro demanded of him what he meant by saying that if he got the 5 *ryo* for a few minutes he would return it and renew the loan until the following March, Ichibei simply replied that although he had said as much, he found that he could not do it, and

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"I am exceedingly sorry", said Tokujiro. "I wonder what we shall do!"

"I will tell you what to do. It will be a good plan, I think. You just get 5 ryo so-nobow, for a little time; and then after I square my accounts, I will lend it back to you again until next March. Do n't you think you could get hold of 5 ryo by any chance?"

So Tokujiro, in an effort to think how he might be able to hold 5 ryo in his hand for a short time, called in a second-hand furniture dealer and asked him to let him have five ryo on the security of the furniture for a very short time, explaining fully the circumstances to him. The dealer, knowing Tokujiro's devotion to his mother, believed in him and lent him the money. Tokujiro took the money and brought it to Ichibei, asking him to renew the loan according to his promise. Ichibei received the money and handed Tokujiro the receipt; but soon how he did not show any signs of renewing the loan after reckoning up his final account. When Tokujiro demanded of him what he meant by saying that if he got the 5 ryo for a few minutes he would let it and renew the loan until the following March, Ichibei simply replied that although he had said as much, he found that he could not do it, and

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suggested that Tokujiro come back after the New Year, and if he could manage to lend it to him then he would do so.

Greatly grieved at the turn of affairs Tokujiro came home and told his mother. The old woman knew well the meaning for it but to Tokujiro she pretended not to. And on the 3rd of January, even to the 3rd on which she slept. The debts was a sad to postpone; therefore the debts be placed d it his own accounts were short and he must borrow the money to obtain enough to make payment. Such was the account which Tokujiro and his mother gave of the matter. So Tokujiro went to borrow the money.

On his return from the errand he broke out on the paucity of the money lender and no small sum was suspected. The police asked Tokuji if he knew of any one who would lend him it, and he named Tokuji as likely to do so. Suspicion naturally fell on Tokuji. After some ten days the place where Tokujiro and his mother had gone was found and they were arrested. In two days arson was a capital crime, and the examination of suspects was very minute and severe, the magistrate himself undertaking the duty.

The magistrate was such a person as then Yoshi had of ten, one of the most learned judges of the time. He asked Tokujiro why he had set fire to the money-lender's shop. Tokujiro related the whole story of the 5 yen and how the money-lender had deceived him, and the consequences. The result was that he and his old mother had been turned into the street; and to avenge himself on the money-lender for the torment of his old mother he had set fire to the shop. Tokujiro at the same time intimated that he was prepared to suffer any penalty inflicted on the side of his mother.

The magistrate listened respectfully to all that Tokujiro had said, and then ordered the police to make careful investigation into the antecedents of the accused and the money-lender respectively. The reports were to the effect that the accused, Tokujiro, was of blameless reputation and admirable character, being especially obedient and filial towards his mother, while Ichibei was rather a cold-hearted old villain, of a grasping disposition and covetous. At the next hearing of the case the magistrate addressed Ichibei:

"Tokujiro committed this crime because you were faithless to your promise and led him into a dreadful path. He deserves to be punished, of course, but that cannot excuse your conduct in deceiving him and leading him into his present trouble. I now order that your land Tokujiro the 5 yen promised, and the court will be security."

The money-lender took out the money and handed it to the Judge who in turn placed it in the hand of Tokujiro, at the same time saying:

"The court will now lend you the money, and you must return 6 yen of it every year until it is all paid back; and after you have completed payment you will, in punishment for the crime of arson, be chained around the streets of the city and publicly exposed by being burned to death, as the law demands."

Tokujiro and his mother could not understand exactly the meaning of the learned judge's decision; but the police officials explained to them that by carrying out their judge's order on 24 would be paid back every year and the whole sum in 30 years, by which time Tokujiro would be over one hundred years old and probably not in the land of the living. Thus in reality that which the law was satisfied by the sentence of the famous judge, the verdict was practically equal to an acquittal.

This was one of the most remarkably just ways of getting over the letter of a cruel law that Japanese history has ever recorded; and it is no wonder that the fame of the great Judge went far and wide.

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suggested that Tokujiro come back after the New Year, and if he could manage to lend it to him then he would do so.

Greatly grieved at the turn of affairs Tokujiro came home and told his mother. The old woman now could see nothing for it but to let the furniture dealer come and empty the house of everything, even to the bed on which she slept. The dealer was asked to postpone seizure of the effects but he pleaded that his own accounts were short and he must have the goods to obtain enough to make proper settlement of his accounts before the end of the year. So Tokujiro and his aged mother had to leave that little house and depart for a destination unknown.

On the night of the 4th of January a fire brok out on the premises of the money-lender and incendiarism was suspected. The police asked Ichibei if he knew of any one who would bear him illwill, and he named Tokujiro as likely to do so. So suspicion naturally fell on Tokujiro. After some ten days the place where Tokujiro and his mother had gone was found and they were arrested. In those days arson was a capital crime, and the examination of suspects was very minute and severe, the magistrate himself undertaking the duty.

The magistrate was no less a personage than Yoda, lord of Buzen, one of the most learned jurists of the time. He asked Tokujiro why he had set fire to the money-lender's shop. Tokujiro related the whole story of the 5 *ryo* and how the money-lender had deceived him, and the consequences. The result was that he and his old mother had been turned into the street; and to avenge himself on the money-lender for this treatment of his old mother he had set fire to the shop. Tokujiro at the same time intimated that he was prepared to suffer any penalty inflicted for the sake of his old mother.

The magistrate listened respectfully to all that Tokujiro had said, and then ordered the police to make careful investigation into the antecedents of the accused and the money-lender respectively. The reports were to the effect that the accused, Tokujiro, was of blameless reputation and admirable character, being especially obedient and filial towards his mother, while Ichibei was rather a cold-hearted old villain, often guilty of inhuman conduct. At the next hearing of the case the magistrate thus addressed Ichibei:

"Tokujiro committed this crime because you were faithless to your promise and had him turned with his aged mother into the street. He deserves to be punished, of course, but that cannot excuse your conduct in deceiving him and leading him into his present trouble. I now order that you lend Tokujiro the 5 *ryo* promised, and the court will be security."

The money-lender took out the money and handed it to the judge who in turn placed it in the hand of Tokujiro, at the same time saying:

"The court will now lend you the money, and you must return 6 *sen* of it every year until it is all paid back; and after you have completed payment you will, in punishment for the crime of arson, be drawn around the streets of the city and publicly executed by being burned to death, as the law demands."

Tokujiro and his mother could not understand exactly the meaning of the learned judge's decision; but the police officials explained to them that by carrying out the judge's order one *shn* would be paid back every year and the whole sum in 80 years, by which time Tokujiro would be over one hundred years old and probably not in the land of the living. Thus he realized that while the law was satisfied by the sentence of the famous judge, the verdict was practically equal to an aquittal.

This was one of the most remarkably just ways of getting over the letter of a cruel law that Japanese history has ever recorded; and it is no wonder that the fame of the great judge went far and wide.

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CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By. Dr. J. INGRAM BRYAN

Japan's Royal Visitor

The arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught at the Imperial Court of Japan as an envoy of his Britannic Majesty to present to the Emperor of Japan the baton of Field-Marshal of the British army was easily the leading event of the month in the Far East. Prince Arthur reached Japan on the 18th of June, and was received at the Yokohama wharf by special representatives of the Imperial Court and of the city; and after listening to an address of welcome from the mayor, was taken to Tokyo by Imperial train, where he was met by his Majesty the Emperor in person. The Prince thence proceded by Imperial conveyance to the Kasumigaseki Palace, under a guard of Imperial lancers, and the next day he commenced a round of entertainments that lasted ten days. During his stay in the Japanese capital his Royal Highness received every possible honour from the Imperial Court and the nobility of the Empire, the number of fêtes and functions being rather more than the royal guest was able to accept. The city of Tokyo was appropriately decorated in honour of the occasion, the triumphal arche being especially imposing. This was the third visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to Japan; and certainly no more welcome envoy could have been selected by King George. The reception tendered Prince Arthur at the British Embassy in Tokyo was exceptionally pleasant to British subjects, who in this way were afforded an opportunity of meeting their Prince, through the kindness of Sir Conyngham and Lady Lily Greene. It is firmly believed here that the visit of his Royal Highness will have a more enduring significance as to Anglo-Japanese relations than is implied in the presentation of the Field-Marshal's baton to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, great as is the significance such a courtesy implies.

Premier And Minister of Foreign Affairs Welcome Prince

Their Excellencies Premier Count Terauchi and Foreign Minister Baron Goto have given utterance to some very happy sentiments, on the arrival of Prince Arthur. Count Terauchi said: It is a matter of great joy for the Imperial Court of Japan and for the 60 millions of the Empire to welcome so distinguished a personage as Prince Arthur of Connaught from the country of our ally in the midst of this great war. The exchanging of the titles of Field Marshal means a still warmer spirit of friendship which strengthens the tie of alliance of both countries. Prince Arthur, who is already acquainted with our Imperial court and the people of Japan is now here representing the King of England, has crossed the dangerous seas to present the Field-Marshal's baton to the Emperor of Japan. The visit of the Prince is a happy event for both countries. The people of Japan must show full respect and give a hearty welcome to the national guest who is visiting our country on so important a mission. I congratulate the Prince on his safe arrival and at the same time hope the relations of both countries will be more closely united.

Baron Goto said:

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[illegible] Prince Arthur [illegible] and Lord [illegible] Prince Arthur to leave given [illegible] it rained in sorts very [illegible] happy sentiments, on [illegible] on the arrival of Prince Arthur. Count Okuma said: It is a matter of great joy for the Imperial Court of Japan and for the people of the Empire to welcome so distinguished a personage as Prince Arthur of Connaught to visit the country of our ally in the land of the rising sun. The relationship of the title of Field Marshal means a still nearer right of union between the two countries. Prince Arthur, who is already acquainted with our Imperial court and the people of Japan is now in order receiving the sword of knighthood, bestowed by the sovereign, as a token of the Field Marshal's baton. The visit of the Prince is a [illegible] to the British country. The people of Japan [illegible] welcome to the national [illegible] country on so [illegible] occasion. I desire to thank the Prince on his arrival and at the same time [illegible] sentiments of both countries will be [illegible] cordial.

Prince [illegible]:

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I am deeply moved when I think of the significance of the mission of H.I.H. Prince Arthur [illegible] to Japan from H.M. the King of England. Prince Arthur has intimate relations with the Imperial Court of Japan and the present Emperor has been associated with the Prince from the time He [illegible] was Crown Prince. The presence of the Prince to Japan is the 3rd I believe well known among the Japanese people. There is no doubt that the intimate relations of the two Imperial Courts and the people of both countries will be made closer than ever by the Prince's visit and it is peculiarly proper for the exchange of [illegible] at this time.

Prince Arthur's Address at Luncheon at Mansion House to Mr. Ad[illegible]

"I do not suppose that there is any [illegible] in the world where the memory of those who have [illegible] is cherished [illegible] than in Japan. The [illegible] is hardly a family which [illegible] either on its own [illegible] or of the distinguished ancestors of the clan to which it belongs. This is my friend one of the greatest sources of strength and [illegible] of Japan. But if the [illegible] in the case of Japan [illegible] much more [illegible] it is [illegible] to the soil. Three hundred years ago there lived in Japan an all-powerful Emperor, Will [illegible] by name, who, [illegible] and more with the enable him to [illegible] great Emperor Ieyasu. Three hundred years later Japan, who [illegible] only recently [illegible] the memory of [illegible] and to [illegible] memory to [illegible] would [illegible] and of it. But I [illegible] the memory [illegible] a sacred [illegible] to [illegible] those who [illegible] common [illegible] prepared [illegible] Today.

The question of Japan's intervention in Siberia still hangs fire, though the general impression now is that Japan will take no further active interest in the matter of opposing a monarchical movement on the part of the Allies. The general impression in Japan is that America forms the main obstacle to intervention at present. If this be so, it should be known, because the suspicion entertained in Japan does not tend to promote good feeling between the two countries. The Japanese, the majority of them, are dissatisfied that Japan should [illegible] action in Siberia, and admire the views as one taxed by the majority of the Allied countries. The supposition that in the United States also public opinion will come to live our Government, [illegible] intervention should become inevitable for the sake of maintaining Japan would have no choice in the matter, says the [illegible] but to [illegible] remain a matter merely in the interests of the Allies. Japan must [illegible] to their decision. It is argued that Japan should not intervene until Germany influence in [illegible] the far East, but then it will be too late to [illegible] the Allies. It is not to be [illegible] a one-sided [illegible] to [illegible] Japanese [illegible] Japan's [illegible] Allies [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I am deeply moved when I think of the significance of the mission of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught to Japan from H.M. the King of England. Prince Arthur has intimate relations with the Imperial Court of Japan and the present Emperor has been well acquainted with the Prince from the time His Majesty was Crown Prince. The present visit of the Prince to Japan is the third and he is well known among the Japanese people. There is no doubt that the intimate relations of the two Imperial Courts and the peoples of both countries will be made closer than ever by the Prince's visit and it is especially good for the sake of justice and peace.

British Ambassador's Address at Unveiling of Monument to Will Adams

"I do not suppose that there is any country in the world where the memory of those who have rendered public service is more honoured than in Japan. There is hardly a family that has not its record either of its own distinguished ancestors or of the distinguished ancestors of the clan to which it belongs. This is to my mind one of the greatest sources of strength and cohesion of Japan. But if the exercise of this virtue is praiseworthy in the case of Japan's own people, how much more commendable it is when it is extended even to those who do not belong to the land. Three hundred years ago there landed in Japan an unknown English seaman, Will Adams by name, whose sterling qualities and native worth enabled him to win the confidence of the great Shogun Iyeyasu. Today, three hundred years later, this company of Japanese, among whom I am almost the only stranger, is met together to honour the memory of that simple Englishman and to dedicate this splendid monument to his name. It has been well said that we have brought nothing with us into the world and that we shall take nothing out of it. But this we can do: we can leave the memory of our service behind us as a sacred heritage and encouragement to those who are to came. It is on this common ground that you and I, the representatives of Japan and Great Britain, are gathered here to-day, Allies in spirit and Allies in flesh! and it is in this spirit that I thank those who have executed this monument for their memorial to a British subject, who was as faithful to the land of his adoption as he was loyal to his own. My only regret is that Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has always taken a keen interest in Will Adams and his memory, cannot be here to-day. H.R.H. is, as you know, on his way to Japan to pay his third visit to this country and its Emperor. I shall not, fail to report to His Royal Highness on this ceremony, and I am sure that he will only be sorry not to have been able to attend it."

Japan and Russia

The question of Japan's intervention in Siberia still hangs fire, though the general impression now is that Japan will take no further active interest in the matter unless she receives a mandate from the united counsel of the Allies. The general impression in Japan is that America forms the main obstacle to intervention at present. If this be no true, it should be known, because the suspicion entertained in Japan does not tend to promote good feeling between the two countries. The *Jiji Shimpo*, the most important daily in the empire, contends that Japan should take some action in Siberia, and affirms that its views are entertained by the majority of the Allied countries. The paper thinks that in the United States also public opinion will come to favour intervention. Of course if intervention should become inevitable for the sake of selfdefence Japan would have no choice in the matter, says the *Jiji*; but so long as it remains a matter merely in the interests of the Allies Japan must leave it to their decision. It is argued that Japan should not interfere until German influence begins to threaten the Far East, but then it will be too late, declares the *Jiji*. It is a questionable policy to wait until German tentacles have closed upon Russia. Whether Japanese intervention could be considered in the real interests of the Allied Cause may best be answered by the popular demand in some of the Allied countries for such intervention.

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TAISHO LADIES' ASSOCIATION MEETS AT THE HOME OF MARCHIONESS NABESHIMA

BELGIAN MINISTER TO RUSSIA RETURNING HOME BY WAY OF JAPAN

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THE NEW SWEDISH MINISTER TO JAPAN, AND HIS WIFE

MR. NAKAMURA, NEW JAPANESE MINISTER TO ARGENTINA

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, EUGÈNE LOUIS GEORGE REGNAULT,
AND FAMILY, WHO ARE RETURNING TO FRANCE FROM TOKYO

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1. THE TANABATA FESTIVAL AT SHIROKIYA'S STORE 2. MODEL OF WAR TANK FOR BRITISH TANK WEEK IN TOKYO 3. THE BON FESTIVAL

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Rights of Woman

In the *Shin Jidai* Mr. Jiro Shimoda has an interesting contribution on the rights of women in Japan. In the reforms of education that are to be expected after the war Mr. Shimoda says there should be introduced a system for developing to a greater extent the individual personality of the Japanese woman, and this cannot be done without bringing about important changes also in the education of the Japanese man. While holding the two sexes to be constitutionally different, especially in an emotional way, Mr. Shimoda says the woman has greater influence over the man than he has over her, and in this lies the importance of woman's education. It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Shimoda is not very definite in his ideas as to the most effective education for women. In the same review Professor Abé, of Waseda University, takes a more radical view of the situation and affirms that the Japanese woman should be educated after the manner of the Japanese man: both should receive the same education. He contends that women are not inferior to men: they have the same mental, moral and spiritual capacities and should receive the same opportunities for education and development. The condition and quality of the rising generation depend on the character of the women of to-day. The Japanese have always been mistaken in their view that if a man has a great father it does not matter who his mother may be. Great men as a rule have great mothers. In the past female education in Japan has confined itself to making good wives and mothers, without much reference to possibilities of mental development. But the Japanese woman must be something better than a sort of superior maidservant. Women should not only receive the same education as men but also the same privileges and the same wages for the same work. In the past, says Professor Abé, the Japanese woman has not enjoyed the same moral and legal rights as the man. He can obtain a divorce for adultery but she cannot, while the idea of woman suffrage does not occur to a Japanese man. Every country entitled to the distinction of being regarded as advanced, should accord the vote to women. Thus, concludes Professor Abé, Japanese female education has some radical reforms to bring about before it will be up to date.

Japan's Indifference to Scholarship

In the *Kokumin* the veteran scholar Dr. Tetsujiro Inouye, Professor of Literature in the Tokyo Imperial Uinversity, has a timely article on the indifference of the educational authorities in Japan to the merits of scholarship. This, of course, has long been a matter of surprise to foreigners who find it difficult to understand why a progressive and supposedly intelligent country like Japan should ignore both native and foreign scholars to the extent now experienced. Foreign experts in education, literature and other academic accomplishments come to Japan and are given nothing better to do than teaching simple conversation, their stores of learning being considered, apparently, of no use to the universities of the country. Japanese students of great ability go abroad to perfect themselves in western education and return often to be treated as non-existent. Dr. Inouye says that while there has been some slight improvement in the honour accorded scholars in the matter of class rank, the treatment generally is very indifferent.

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in this respect, however, the treatment given to western scholars resident in Japan is less than the kindly one meted native scholars. Dr. Inouye goes on to show the pains taken by Germany to confer honour on the scholars of the nation, and contends that this policy is necessary in the interests of the state as for the good of the individual scholar. It is great discouragement to scholarship to find the authorities of the State take no interest in scholars. In Japan this indifference to the encouragement of scholarship has at times led to such dissatisfaction among native scholars as to cause some of the most radical ideas dangerous to the State. For this the authorities are responsible. Dr. Inouye is indeed much milder in his criticisms than the circumstances demand. He says nothing about cases where inferior scholarship is placed above superior, the lesser preferred to the greater, even in university appointments of both Japanese and foreign professors. Japanese scholars do not receive such treatment abroad. The treatment bestowed on such men as Dr. Jokichi Takamine and Dr. Hideo Noguchi in United States shows how America knows the way scholarship should be used, without reference to race or nationality. When British and American scholars are treated in Japan as Japanese scholars are treated in those countries a great improvement will be experienced in relations between Japan and the English-speaking countries. What the scholar wants, however, is not paltry praise or even official decoration, but honest and sincere recognition of his merit by giving him work do to that is worthy of his accredited scholarship.

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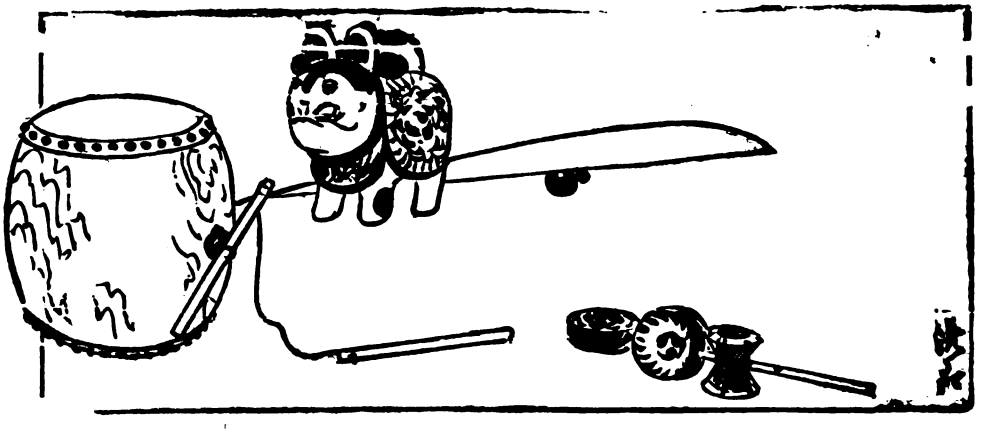

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